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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD
SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

DRAFT OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Submission by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the Manila Declaration (see annex I) and the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region (see annex II), which were adopted at the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference in Preparation for the World Summit for Social Development, held at Manila on 17 and 18 October 1994. Both documents are presented in the languages of submission.

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Annex I

MANILA DECLARATION ON THE AGENDA FOR ACTION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ESCAP REGION

We, the members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), attending the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference in Preparation for the World Summit for Social Development, convened at Manila from 12 to 18 October 1994:

Recalling the aims and objectives, areas of concern, and programmes and regional support measures of the Manila Declaration on Social Development Strategy in the ESCAP Region Towards 2000 and Beyond, which was adopted at Manila in October 1991;

Mindful of the centrality of the three core issues of the World Summit for Social Development, namely poverty alleviation, employment expansion and social integration, to human progress;

Affirming our vision of a complementary and mutually reinforcing process of sustained and integrated economic growth and social development in this dynamic region towards the enhancement of the quality of life of all peoples;

Reaffirming that this vision be based on the principles of human dignity, equality of opportunity, transparency of governance, accountability of all institutions, respect for cultural diversity and mutually beneficial cooperation;

Taking cognizance of the fact that the ESCAP region, comprising 59 countries and areas, and accounting for three-fifths of the world's population, is one of the most dynamic regions in the world and as such is poised to contribute to great progress of humanity;

Noting that a firm foundation for peace and development in the twenty-first century is rooted in the dynamism of the economies of many countries of the region, rising public commitment to and active pursuit of an enhanced and equitably shared quality of life, major advances towards broad-based people's participation in governance, a clear determination to peacefully resolve disputes in a spirit of positive and constructive dialogue and mutual respect, and the effective use of regional and subregional mechanisms to promote stability and economic and social development;

Taking note that notwithstanding economic growth, political reforms and structural adjustments in developing countries across Asia and the Pacific in recent years, the region's fundamental social objectives remain to be fully achieved in the light of the emerging challenges to its sustained social development;

Agreeing that the three critical themes of social development, requiring the priority attention of all ESCAP members and associate members, are poverty alleviation, which encompasses both the eradication of absolute poverty and the reduction of relative poverty, employment expansion, which covers the expansion of opportunities for productive employment leading to the reduction of unemployment and underemployment, and social integration, which refers to the enabling of all social groups to live together in productive and cooperative harmony;

Cognizant that the three themes are of great relevance to all the countries of Asia and the Pacific but that, nevertheless, the relative significance of each of those three themes may differ according to the development situation and prospects of each country;

Expressing a firm commitment to accord priority to social development through the provision of adequate resources and the formulation and implementation of effective policies, sound measures and appropriate programmes in the context of development plans;

Urging the international community and its development assistance bodies to provide full support and allocate adequate resources to the region's pursuit of social development;

Recognizing the national competence of members and associate members to formulate and implement their respective policy in social development, mindful of their own social, economic and political conditions;

1. *Adopt* the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region as annexed to this Declaration;

2. *Urge* ESCAP members and associate members to establish and strengthen their respective national mechanisms for the implementation and evaluation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region;

3. *Recommend* that the Heads of Governments and States attending the World Summit in 1995 take cognizance of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region as a regional plan of action and provide necessary and continuous support to its successful implementation, including, among others, promoting an international economic environment that encourages long-term investments and enterprises which are productive, create jobs, are socially responsible and respect the environment; urging developed countries to honour the already established commitment for official development assistance and provide additional resources through new and innovative sources of financing; and to consider measures for debt reduction;

4. *Call upon* the United Nations and other international organizations to assist in the early implementation of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP region.

Annex II

AGENDA FOR ACTION ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ESCAP REGION

INTRODUCTION

1. The Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region (hereinafter referred to as the "Agenda") addresses critical social development issues by identifying specific courses of action to be taken by countries of the region, individually and collectively. With this Agenda, the Governments of Asia and the Pacific reaffirm their commitment to the region's social development objectives by adopting a series of specific and time-bound goals, as well as evolving the means for promoting regional and international cooperation in the attainment of those goals. This Agenda has been adopted by the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference in Preparation for the World Summit for Social Development, which was held in Manila from 12 to 18 October 1994.

2. This Agenda also builds upon the Social Development Strategy for Asia and the Pacific Towards the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the Fourth Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Development, convened in Manila in October 1991. The Social Development Strategy provides an overview of the critical social issues in the ESCAP region and proposes broad national and regional policy guidelines in addressing those issues.

3. In addition to the international instruments taken note of in the Social Development Strategy adopted in 1991, this Agenda takes note of the Kuala Lumpur Ministerial Declaration and the Delhi Declaration on Education adopted in 1993, the Jakarta Declaration for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific adopted in June 1994 during the Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Women in Development, the Cairo Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development held in September 1994, and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States held at Bridgetown in May 1994.

4. This Agenda has been adopted by Governments of the ESCAP region, in anticipation and support of the global initiatives to be considered at the World Summit for Social Development, to be convened by the United Nations in Copenhagen in March 1995. In keeping with the three "core issues" to be addressed by the World Summit for Social Development, the Agenda elaborates on the three themes of poverty alleviation, employment expansion and social integration in terms of specific priorities and actions for the ESCAP region, as follows:

(a) "Poverty alleviation" refers to the eradication of absolute poverty and the reduction of relative poverty;

(b) "Employment expansion" covers the expansion of opportunities for productive employment leading to the reduction of unemployment and underemployment;

(c) "Social integration" refers to the enabling of all social groups to live together in productive and cooperative harmony.

The themes of poverty alleviation, employment expansion and social integration carry great relevance for the countries of Asia and the Pacific, but their scope and significance may differ according to each country's development situation.

5. For many developing countries in the region, the main tasks will remain the eradication of poverty, and the provision of basic social services to the vast majority of their people. These tasks

require focused attention to the needs of social groups whose specific disadvantages and vulnerabilities impede their full participation in development. Further, social integration and employment expansion could alleviate poverty and promote development. It is, however, recognized that several countries have already mounted intensive and well-coordinated poverty eradication measures.

6. In a number of countries in the region where substantial social development arising from economic growth has already been achieved, the further task lies in ensuring the equitable sharing of these gains and thereby strengthening social cohesion. The concern for employment in those countries centres not only on improving the conditions of work and redistributing the benefits equitably, but also in raising labour productivity in the light of rapidly changing technology and rising international competition.

7. Although the relative significance of the three themes may vary among countries in the region, the range of social issues that each country must address is common to all. To facilitate regional dialogue and cooperation, the actions contained in this Agenda are organized according to the common social concerns to be addressed, as identified in the Social Development Strategy. Accordingly, the Governments must pay equal and simultaneous attention to the issues of health, education, shelter and social protection, among others.

8. This Agenda establishes a number of social development goals and targets for the ESCAP region and sets out the means whereby the Governments will pursue those ends. The enabling context includes the broad economic, political and social conditions which are necessary to achieve the above goals. It then identifies the specific social development policies and programmes to address the objectives of the Agenda. These are organized around specific social concerns, with social groups being referred to wherever they are directly relevant to a particular social issue. Finally, the Agenda addresses the means of implementation to be applied at the national, subregional and regional levels and as appropriate, at the international level.

9. This Agenda sets out the course of action to be taken by the countries in the Asian and Pacific region, as agreed by the members and associate members of ESCAP, cognizant that the programme of action to be adopted by the World Summit for Social Development will provide a comprehensive framework for global action. Individual countries will set their own goals within the overall framework of the Agenda and where possible strive to reach them sooner than indicated in the Agenda.

I. AN ENABLING CONTEXT

10. The objective of social development in the ESCAP region can be fully achieved only within a context that ensures international peace and domestic social harmony in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the observance of human rights along with civic responsibilities, governance for promoting social development and sustained and equitable development. Such enabling conditions are not present to the same degree throughout the region. Action to ensure the presence of the necessary enabling conditions constitutes a distinct task in itself if the goals and targets of this Agenda are to be attained.

A. Peace and social harmony

11. Conditions for peace and development are closely interdependent. That interdependence must be observed in relationships among countries as well as among social groups within countries. Both resources and the will for development are bound to prove inadequate so long as countries and social groups perceive immediate threats to their survival and respond by violent or threatening means. Political tension and armed conflict between and within countries must be avoided. Improving the climate for peace and achieving social harmony are themselves means for attaining development. At the same time, Governments, in alleviating poverty, must ensure the participation of all social groups, expand employment and reinforce the achievement of peace, social harmony and national stability.

12. A better environment for peace and stability arising from the end of the cold war will enable the reallocation of military expenditure as appropriate and the optimization of available economic resources for the social requirements of the ESCAP region. Recognizing the importance of that truth, the Governments will, therefore, intensify their efforts to further reduce tensions in the region.

13. There is support for the interdependence of the economic and social, and public and private spheres of activities and policies by the Governments of the ESCAP region so that they become more mutually supportive in the interest of the well-being and dignity of human kind in addressing the underlying causes of poverty, unemployment and social disintegration.

14. In support of social harmony, the Governments recommit themselves to the continuing effort to reduce geographic, sectoral, gender, ethnic and other inequities in the distribution of resources, opportunities and benefits of development through the promotion and strengthening of appropriate cultural, moral, spiritual and traditional values. They will exert every effort to eliminate legal and other forms of social discrimination and will take the initiative in mobilizing and sustaining processes of local conflict resolution that address the sources of social violence.

B. Human rights and civic responsibilities

15. The Governments reaffirm their common conviction of the importance of the realization of the Declaration on the Right to Development[1] and that policies, plans and programmes to advance social development can ultimately succeed only in a context that upholds the dignity of the individual, provides for the full participation of all social groups, and acknowledges that the proper role of the State is to serve the needs of society.

16. To that end, the Governments will, within their legal and administrative framework and other institutions, protect and encourage respect for diversity of opinion and for full and free participation in civic affairs without distinction as to race, gender, language, religion or other social affiliation.

17. The Governments will promote measures for the full and free participation of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in civic affairs. Action will be taken to redress inequalities in opportunity encountered by those groups, including, where appropriate, inequalities with respect to their representation in elective bodies and participation in government service, at the national, provincial

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[1] Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986.

and local levels. In that effort, particular emphasis will be accorded to the participation of women in civic affairs.

18. Cultural values stressing social responsibility and collective action are a common heritage throughout the region and can be a force for development by applying the socially integrative aspects of those traditions as a constructive means of supporting national policies, plans and programmes for social development.

C. Governance for promoting social development

19. Good governance for social development requires effectiveness in the administration of social justice and entitlements by the State. That requirement calls for a concerted effort to ensure the reliability and integrity of the legislative, administrative and judicial branches of the State through accountability of action, transparency in decision-making and excellence of personnel.

20. Equally important, good governance for social development requires the empowerment of the poor, the disadvantaged, and the marginalized and excluded sections of society to plan and act on their own behalf. The Governments will, therefore, facilitate the active participation of all social groups in development policy-making, planning and programming to improve the effectiveness of social development intervention in meeting the people's needs and help ensure the equitable distribution of development benefits.

21. The Governments will encourage and implement decentralization and devolution of responsibility and authority, including fiscal authority, in the planning and delivery of social services. Relevant institutions will be empowered to assume increasing responsibility and authority for social development.

22. The Governments will pursue constructive cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private enterprise and the people in general to ensure that social development policies and programmes are directed to meet the aims and aspirations of all social groups. Through such cooperation and through strengthening the means of effective popular participation, government can be brought closer to the people, improving its performance and ensuring that the people's concerns are taken into full consideration in policy-making, planning, programming, implementation and evaluation.

D. Sustained and equitable development

23. As widely observed throughout Asia and the Pacific, over the long term, development must be supported by sustained economic growth. Only a dynamic economy can mobilize the necessary resources to permit the redistribution of income and wealth and the provision of basic social services demanded by the broad masses of the people throughout the region.

24. It is recognized that economic growth in itself is not sufficient to realize the qualitative social changes demanded by the people. Deliberate policy interventions are required of the Governments to ensure that economic development proceeds in a fair and equitable manner to raise the people's quality of life. At the same time, it is recognized that attention to the social dimension of development invariably improves the climate for sustained economic development.

25. The Governments will, therefore, review their macroeconomic policies and adjust them as appropriate to ensure a sustained and accelerated growth rate with continued improvement in the people's quality of life. This will include action to increase domestic savings and investment, as well as investment in human resources development and provision of infrastructure, maintain price stability and balance-of-payments equilibrium, and improve levels of productivity and employment, while ensuring an equitable distribution of income.

26. Similarly, the Governments will continuously review and adjust their sectoral economic policies to ensure that their countries derive the maximum gains from trade, respond effectively to changes in world demand, adapt to new technologies and thereby sustain and enhance productive employment, and consequently alleviate poverty and promote social integration.

27. An efficient infrastructural system assists economic growth and poverty eradication through the provision of services that respond to effective demand. Cognizant of its benefits, national policy makers and the international community are called upon to consider and allocate sufficient resources towards its establishment and maintenance.

28. In designing and implementing economic adjustments to accommodate changing market conditions and other circumstances, the Governments will take into explicit account any adverse social effects that may be entailed and will devise complementary policies to minimize or offset those adverse effects, particularly on the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

29. In view of the predominantly supportive influence of an openly competitive world economy on social development, the Governments will seek, through cooperative means, to generate an international economic environment that sustains the momentum of liberalization in the global markets for goods and services, including finance and technology.

E. Creating a favourable international economic environment

30. Economic growth is essential but not sufficient to ensure social development, and strategies should focus on "societies" and not just "economies". The reduction and elimination of widespread poverty, the increase of productive employment and the reduction of unemployment, and the enhancement of social integration requires that economic growth integrates social considerations and that the international economic environment affords sufficient opportunity to foster economic growth and social development.

31. The forging of genuine international economic cooperation and solidarity for removing disparities among countries calls for multilateral commitment to improve the functioning of the international economy.

32. The least developed, land-locked and small island developing states, which form a significant proportion of the countries in the ESCAP region, need to be especially recognized for their intrinsic vulnerability to changes in the international trade environment. In view of this, measures should be taken at the multilateral level to strengthen existing arrangements with their trading partners and devise new measures, where necessary, to mitigate the adverse impact of unexpected and sudden

changes in the international trade regimes, especially with regard to their respective areas of specialization.

33. The burden of all types of external debt and debt servicing poses a severe difficulty for the developing nations as they draw resources from their much-needed social programmes. The problem is very acute for the least developed countries, low-income and lower middle-income countries and requires ameliorative action. Initiatives should be taken, if necessary, to reduce the debt burden of developing countries, particularly that of the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries to a level which would allow the revival of social and economic development.

34. Macroeconomic stability should not be pursued at the cost of the needs and interests of the poor and vulnerable sections of the population as this may well compromise social stability. In order to do this:

(i) Structural adjustment programmes must correspond to the economic and social conditions of individual countries and should be designed realistically to reflect the inevitable time lags in the effectiveness of supply-side responses in developing countries;

(ii) Decisions concerning adjustment should include a full examination of alternative ways of securing macroeconomic stability, structural change and improved efficiency from the perspective of social equity;

(iii) Structural adjustment programmes rooted in accepted national priorities, concerns and aspirations should become development-oriented, so as to enhance opportunities, particularly for the poor and unemployed;

International financial institutions should bear the above considerations in mind while suggesting macroeconomic reforms for national governments.

35. Developed countries are urged to accelerate progress towards meeting their commitment to devote 0.7 per cent of their gross national product to official development assistance (ODA), and their other commitments, especially to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries.

36. In specific areas where national action will have important global components, such as the prevention of crime and trafficking in illegal drugs or limiting the transmission of communicable diseases, support should be provided by additional international financial resources.

37. The Governments will work together to ensure continuous flows of humanitarian assistance through their national territories.

38. An equitable enabling economic environment requires a renewed commitment to support the interests of the developing countries and to pay special attention to the problems of the least developed countries.

II. ACTION ON MAJOR SOCIAL ISSUES

39. The broad range of interrelated social issues confronting Asia and the Pacific is preventing large sections of society, particularly the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, from realizing their hopes and aspirations for substantial and sustained improvement in their quality of life. To address those social issues effectively, as highlighted in the Social Development Strategy, a forceful, coordinated, multisectoral initiative aimed at dealing with the situation at its roots is required.

40. All three of the themes to be addressed by the World Summit for Social Development, poverty alleviation, employment expansion and social integration, are directly relevant to all the developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, without exception. Poverty, however, remains the most critical of those concerns in the majority of countries in the region. In fact, for most countries of the region, growth in productive employment and enhancement of social integration are viewed, along with many other factors, as means of addressing the scourge of poverty.

41. With the overriding issue of poverty in mind, the Governments commit themselves to eradicate absolute poverty from the region by 2010 and work towards the reduction of relative poverty. In preparation for the introduction of effective poverty alleviation programmes towards that end, those Governments that have not already done so will take immediate action to identify and target the absolute poor. In designing and implementing anti-poverty policies, plans and programmes to achieve that fundamental target, the Governments will take into account the lessons of experience in dealing with poverty in the region. That experience points to the importance of: (a) organizing and empowering the poor themselves; (b) developing the human resources of the poor; (c) enabling the poor to take up self-employment and labour-absorbing activities and technologies; (d) designing social protection schemes to meet the basic needs of the poor; (e) helping poverty stricken areas improve their productive and living conditions by integrating sectoral and regional programmes; (f) mobilizing community funds and forces; and (g) taking concerted and congruent action by government agencies and the community.

42. In adopting this Agenda, the Governments have reached a consensus for action on the region's critical social issues, an appreciation that appropriate action on those social issues will address problems faced by specific groups. That consensus expresses the Governments' recommitment to attain the social development goals and targets specified in earlier global and regional instruments, including the Social Development Strategy, and furthermore establishes their commitment to: (a) review the goals and targets specified in earlier international instruments with a view to adapting them to the regional, subregional and national circumstances; (b) set goals and targets for critical social concerns where they had not been identified earlier; and (c) introduce specific measures to address the region's pressing social issues, with particular reference to disadvantaged groups.

43. With this Agenda, the Governments commit themselves to the attainment of a series of specific social development goals and targets. For each agreed action on which no regional goal or target is indicated in this Agenda, each Government will set its own, in keeping with its national circumstances, with a view to initiating immediate action in a sustained effort towards its early attainment.

A. Population

44. Mindful of the practical relevance of population to development, the Governments will promote the voluntary use of effective measures of family planning throughout the region taking into consideration the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the principles of the respective societies, cultural values and religions. They will also take measures which will, by 2000, reduce maternal mortality rates to half of the 1990 rates with a further reduction by one half by 2015. While the realization of these targets will have different implications for countries with different 1990 rates, all countries will reduce maternal mortality and morbidity to levels where they no longer constitute a public health problem.

45. In the light of relevant international declarations, the Governments are encouraged to take measures to empower women to participate in all levels of decision-making involving policies and programmes affecting their health throughout their life cycles, particularly their reproductive health. The goals set by the Governments should promote good health and respect the dignity and legitimate rights of all persons. Adequate information on the safety and efficacy of family planning methods should be made widely accessible within the framework of respective cultural and religious norms.

46. The Governments, in their development strategies, will take into full consideration their countries' changing demographic profiles in relation to other socio-economic changes to ensure, in particular, that all policies are implemented to respond fully to the needs of specific population groups experiencing rapid growth in numbers.

B. Health

47. In the light of the Declaration of Alma-Ata[2] and recalling the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s (hereafter referred to as the "Plan of Action for Children"),[3] and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Governments recommit themselves to the attainment of health for all by 2000 and the other goals enunciated in the above instruments. Towards those ends, they will re-examine their development priorities to ensure full access to primary health care to all people by 2000.

48. In particular, the Governments will actively advocate and support those measures in preventive health care that will improve the quality of life of the people, especially those with the greatest needs, including children, women and people with disabilities, excluded social groups and groups at significant risk. Towards that end, the countries of the region will:

(a) Reduce infant mortality rates to 40 or less per 1,000 live births by 2010 and to 35 or less per 1,000 live births by 2015;

(b) By 2000, reduce under-five mortality rates to 70 per 1,000 live births or by a third of their 1990 levels and, by 2015, to 45 or less per 1,000 live births;

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[2] Adopted on 12 September 1978 at the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund International Conference on Primary Health Care.

[3] Adopted at the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 30 September 1990.

(c) By 2000, reach the goals set in the Plan of Action for Children with respect to immunization, the eradication of polio and neonatal tetanus, and the reduction of measles, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections;

(d) Aim to achieve a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years by 2005 and greater than 75 years by 2015, although countries with the highest levels of mortality should aim to achieve life expectancies at birth of 65 and 70 years by 2005 and 2015, respectively.

49. All possible steps will be taken to promote public awareness about the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and drugs and to control the spread of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse through educational programmes and support measures.

50. The Governments will ensure that by 2000 malnutrition will be reduced to half of its 1990 level in every country where it has a significant presence. They will also ensure that the other nutrition goals and targets contained in the Plan of Action for Children are fulfilled, including the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies, reduction of low birth weight and promotion of breastfeeding. Towards the achievement of those goals and targets, they will evolve nutrition and health standards and monitoring systems, especially focusing on the needs of specific disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

51. They will augment the infrastructure and personnel devoted to basic health care, with special attention to programmes that are specifically designed to reach poor and isolated communities. Governments should institute the concept of Health for All, which means health for the people and by the people. Governments will ensure the provision of basic health-care products and services, such as periodic medical examinations and follow-up of chronic diseases, to the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of society. For that purpose, indigenous medical practice too will be fostered and service delivery assisted.

52. The Governments will take all measures to avert the spread of serious infectious diseases.

53. Immediate action will be taken by the Governments to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS. National, subregional and regional policies, plans and programmes will be formulated and implemented to: (a) promote behavioural change through public information and health, with special reference to high-risk groups; (b) provide support services for those already afflicted, ensuring that there is no discrimination against them; (c) ensure the safety of blood and blood products; and (d) eradicate sexual exploitation, especially of women and children who are most vulnerable.

54. The Governments will also take immediate action to formulate and implement effective strategies to control the supply of and demand for drugs and narcotics. At the community level, measures should be taken to control effectively the demand for drugs. Treatment and rehabilitation of abusers should be given high priority. Community programmes for youth, likely to have a positive impact on the problem of drug addiction, should be strongly supported by the Governments and international agencies.

55. The Governments will enact and implement legislation and regulations to promote health and safety at work, in public places and in the neighbourhood.

C. Education

56. Recalling the aims and objectives of the World Declaration on Education for All,[4] the ESCAP *Guidelines for Action in Support of Education for All in the ESCAP Region*,[5] the Plan of Action for Children and the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development in the ESCAP Region, as revised in 1994[6] (hereafter referred to as the "Jakarta Plan of Action, 1994"), the Governments commit themselves to attaining the goal of basic education for all in the region by 2000.

57. As an essential preliminary step towards that goal, the countries of the region will, by 2000, halve the levels of illiteracy in their countries from those prevailing in 1990, with emphasis on female literacy. Special or non-conventional programmes will be designed and implemented to impart literacy and basic science and technology skills to specific target groups among the adult population.

58. The Governments will mobilize resources to ensure universal access to basic education by 2010 where this has not yet been achieved. They will, by 2000, ensure that at least 80 per cent of primary school-age children complete primary education. Towards that end, emphasis will be placed on reducing current educational disparities between boys and girls, and the quality of education will be upgraded through improved teaching methods, curricular development, teacher training and educational support systems irrespective of gender.

59. Educational programmes that address the specific causes of low enrolment, high dropout rates and poor performance among specific disadvantaged groups will be given high priority, so that socially and geographically disadvantaged populations have access to knowledge not only through formal and non-formal modes of education, but also through the production of non-conventional institutional mechanisms such as open learning and diversified approaches to education.

60. The Governments will, by 2010, facilitate access to secondary education for all who qualify. Expansion of secondary and tertiary education will be pursued, but not at the cost of improvements in the scope and quality of basic education. At the same time, existing curricula for secondary education will be redesigned, as necessary, to emphasize skills for independent learning, critical thinking, effective communication and the application of knowledge to local problems and conditions.

61. In conformity with the goals expressed in the Jakarta Declaration for the Advancement of Women in Asia and the Pacific,[7] the Governments will introduce measures to promote the attainment, by 2005, of at least equal participation rates for girls in primary and secondary education. They will also promote increased access for girls and women to higher education, especially in fields that have traditionally not been open to females.

62. They will promote vocational training that enables workers to respond effectively to changing labour market conditions and entrepreneurial opportunities in an increasingly competitive global

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[4] Adopted by the World Conference on Education for All: Meeting Basic Learning Needs, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in March 1990.

[5] ST/ESCAP/1016 (New York, 1991).

[6] See Commission resolution 50/7 of 13 April 1994, annex.

[7] Adopted by the Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Women in Development, held in Jakarta in June 1994.

economy. They will also ensure that vocational training is made directly relevant to employment requirements by involving business enterprises more closely in the planning, conduct, and evaluation of training programmes, and it should be a lifetime commitment for all workers. Particular attention will be given to the vocational training of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities.

D. Employment

63. In fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Governments will pursue a course of economic development that is consistent with maximizing productive and freely chosen employment. For that purpose, it is important to pursue, in the context of patterns of growth and investment, plans that are effectively employment intensive and directed at those sectors with the greatest scope for absorbing labour. Considering that unemployment has taken on a global magnitude that sometimes is beyond national capacity, international action and assistance are necessary for creating job opportunities.

64. The Governments will, as appropriate, promote employment by supporting the informal sector, including small-scale and cottage industries and services, especially in rural areas. Measures to be introduced to that end will include: (a) revision of laws and regulations that restrict or otherwise hinder informal sector activities; (b) development and encouragement of the development of the informal sector; (c) provision of infrastructure and essential services to support informal sector activities; (d) support of non-governmental organizations and other entities that provide technology, business training and access to credit for informal sector undertakings; and (e) encouragement to financial and other institutions in opening loan-windows for soft loans to respond to the needs of the informal sector and small business activity.

65. Consistent with national circumstances, the Governments will support small-farm self-employment by: (a) promoting the income of small farmers and traditional fishermen, through the enhancement of their productivity and improvement of access to markets, and (b) supporting the economic security of small farmers through the diversification of their productive activities, especially non-farm employment. Those policies and programmes, as called for by national circumstances, will include: (a) investments in irrigation, rural electrification, transport and communication, and other infrastructure; (b) improved access to land and farm credit; (c) technical extension; (d) agricultural price stabilization and appropriate support mechanisms; (e) farmers' training and education; and (f) promotion of cooperatives.

66. In most Pacific and Indian Ocean island States, marine resources are one of the main sources of income and employment. Government development initiatives will be directed at supporting national marine resource development in a sustainable manner. Policy reform and support are necessary for them. Other support could include investment and training support to fisher folk and fishing communities and research on marine resources.

67. To enhance the income-earning capabilities of the rural and urban poor, the Governments will, by 2000, determine the feasibility, scope and appropriate modes of land reform in both rural and

urban areas in accordance with efficient land use, and will pursue those reforms within a predetermined time-frame.

68. They will promote efficiency and flexibility in their labour markets by supporting the development of labour-market institutions that provide job seekers with open information about job opportunities, and employers with ready information on available workers, and by giving full play to collective bargaining between employers and workers, in keeping with national circumstances. The role of forums comprising government agencies, employers' associations and workers' organizations to facilitate conflict resolution and to improve productivity and mobility in labour markets will be encouraged.

69. Working conditions in the formal and informal sectors will be improved by: (a) encouraging mutual support and social protection through such means as cooperatives and workers' associations; (b) enforcing reasonable and cost-effective standards of occupational health and safety; and (c) promoting awareness of workers' rights through workers' education.

70. The Governments will, by 2000, promulgate laws to prevent the employment and exploitation of child labour, where such legislation is not already in place. At the same time, they will reinforce the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and promote the formation of community networks to ensure effective implementation of that legislation. Communities will be educated to counter culture traits that support the employment and exploitation of children.

71. The status of women in the labour force will be enhanced through the promulgation and enforcement, by 2010, of legislation and regulations to eliminate wage differentials between women and men engaged in the same work, where such differentials exist. At the same time, working conditions for women employed in the formal and informal sectors will be improved through the enactment and enforcement of minimum working standards, maternity protection schemes and an environment that supports women's equal and full participation in employment, compatible with their family life, including managerial and supervisory functions and collective bargaining.

72. Employment, preferably in the open labour market, is fundamental to the economic independence of persons with disabilities and to providing social recognition and opportunities to social integration. The Governments will make efforts through awareness campaigns to remove physical, social and attitudinal barriers. Laws and regulations will be enacted to prohibit discrimination in the employment of persons with disabilities. Employers will be encouraged through the provision of subsidies to make reasonable adjustments in the work place to accommodate persons with disabilities.

73. The Governments, particularly in countries encountering large-scale labour migration, will enhance the provision of information, assistance, protection and equality of treatment of migrant workers, especially women. In respect of international labour migration, source and host countries will take steps, to safeguard the welfare of migrant workers, especially women, in compliance with national law.

74. Directly, as well as in cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations the Governments will explore innovative ways of expanding productive employment, including (a) the promotion of capital-saving, labour-absorbing technologies; (b) the encouragement of activities that protect the environment or augment natural resources; (c) adjustment in productive structures and promotion of employment in the service sector; and (d) the promotion of human resources development, focusing on skill development and other activities to improve the quality of workers such as literacy, education, primary health care and social protection.

75. In cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the private sector, the Governments will introduce special training programmes to assist those who should be given special consideration, such as older workers, persons with disabilities, retrenched public-sector employees, other workers affected by economic restructuring and workers returning from overseas, in acquiring relevant skills and rejoining the productive employment stream to find continuation of employment.

E. Shelter

76. The Governments recommit themselves to the goals contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,[8] which firmly establishes the human right to shelter and the fundamental obligation of the State to assume responsibility for the protection and improvement of housing conditions and neighbourhoods.

77. They will facilitate the provision of adequate shelter for all by 2000, as put forward in the Global Strategy, recognizing that adequate shelter means shelter that is affordable, has secure tenure, is structurally stable, is served by appropriate infrastructure and provides access to employment and community services. Immediate attention will be given to the development of housing and land use that promotes inter-generational contact, social cohesion and mutual support, and to the introduction of measures to promote barrier-free built environments that facilitate the free movement of persons with disabilities and elderly persons.

78. They will strive to provide access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of human waste disposal by all by 2000. They will ensure the provision of adequate energy supply, sewerage and solid waste disposal infrastructure in all settlements by 2025.

79. They will relax regulatory constraints to provide full opportunities for the participation of private enterprise, non-governmental organizations, local governments and independent builders to contribute financial, physical and human resources towards the availability of affordable shelter for all.

80. Shelter-related policies, including those relating to budgetary priorities, rent, credit and interest rates, tenure and ownership, land taxation, zoning, utilities and building regulations, will be revised as necessary by the Governments to ensure that those policies are supportive of the goal of shelter for all. Research and development will be encouraged in order to generate construction materials and methods that are low-cost, disaster-resistant, environmentally sound and appropriate to indigenous cultural values.

[8] Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988.

F. Environment

81. The Governments recommit themselves to the aims and objectives expressed in the Ministerial Declaration on Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific[9] and Agenda 21: Programme of Action for Sustainable Development.[10] They do so based on their recognition of the close nexus between environmental and other social concerns, particularly poverty and population. Taking into account the global impact of some ecological disasters, the possibilities of supplementing national plans with regional and subregional plans and programmes will be explored to provide for universal ecological security.

82. With a view to ensuring sustainable development, the Governments will put in place, as soon as possible, comprehensive, time-bound plans for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of their natural resource bases, taking into account the needs of those who depend upon them for their livelihood. The need to address the disadvantaged and vulnerable sections of society and to eradicate poverty shall be the cornerstone of such plans. In that context, the Governments will encourage polluter-pays policies.

83. The Governments will, as soon as possible, formulate plans for sustainable land and marine management supportive of the welfare of local and indigenous communities and develop environmentally friendly actions in their projects. Special attention will be given to the identification and promotion of environmentally sound and sustainable survival strategies, including enforcement of the property rights of local and indigenous communities as well as relocation and resettlement from resource-degraded areas, as a means of encouraging poor communities to adopt ecologically viable lifestyles.

84. They will, as soon as possible, put in place measures to enforce the environmentally sound management of toxic and hazardous products and wastes. Those measures will address the means of minimizing the generation of toxic and hazardous products and wastes, including nuclear waste, and preventing their illegal international traffic. Also by then, appropriate environmental and health safeguards will be included in all national development plans and programmes.

G. Disasters

85. Keeping in mind General Assembly resolution 44/236 proclaiming the 1990s as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the Governments will, by 2000, have in place comprehensive strategies and specific contingency plans for the delivery of social services in the aftermath of natural disasters relevant to their circumstances, including typhoons, floods, landslides, tidal waves, droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Governments will put in place, where they do not already exist, comprehensive national disaster preparedness and management plans by 2000. Those strategies and plans will be based on accurate assessments of the risk of natural disasters in particular areas.

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[9] Adopted by the Ministerial-level Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific, held in Bangkok in October 1990.

[10] Adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992.

86. All development plans and programmes will, by 2000, include measures for natural disaster avoidance, including measures to ensure earthquake-resistant construction, flood-plain control, drought mitigation and the avoidance of irreversible soil erosion, as appropriate to national circumstances.

87. To achieve those disaster prevention and response goals, the Governments will strengthen their capacity to mitigate the effects of natural disasters through: (a) risk assessment; (b) risk zoning; (c) enforcement of building codes; (d) early-warning systems; (e) evacuation plans; (f) emergency supplies and budgetary mechanisms for emergency assistance; (g) improved food distribution networks; (h) short-term employment plans for disaster-stricken households and communities; and (i) relocation and resettlement.

88. In view of the potentially massive impact of disasters on particular countries, especially smaller and poorer countries as well as densely populated countries, and also in view of the frequently transnational impact of major natural disasters, the possibilities will be explored of supplementing national disaster contingency plans with regional and subregional plans and programmes to provide for collective security against natural disasters.

H. Crime

89. In conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules)[11] and the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines),[12] the Governments reaffirm their conviction that crime is at root, both in its causes and effects, a social issue, and that adequate responses can be framed only within the context of comprehensive programmes for social development, addressing in particular the means of supporting the family as the primary institution for the socialization of its members, providing a sound basic education for all, and promoting high levels of productive employment.

90. In their effort to prevent crime, especially juvenile crime and delinquency, the Governments will: (a) research the causes of crime and the effectiveness of anti-crime programmes; (b) strengthen community institutions, particularly those geared directly to youth, and increase youth participation in those institutions; (c) enlist the family in providing an atmosphere supportive of the development of young people; (d) enhance the content of both formal and non-formal education to increase its relevance to livelihood opportunities, sensitivity to human rights and gender issues and support of family life; and (e) work with folk arts, cultural traditions and the mass media to promote positive social values and socially responsible lifestyles with an appreciation of cultural diversity among the young.

91. The Governments will provide for the special needs of young delinquents and offenders, especially females, through: (a) the training of law enforcement personnel to fulfil constructive social functions in dealing with juveniles; (b) the setting up of special juvenile crime prevention, enforcement and justice mechanisms to deal with young offenders; and (c) the improved economic

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[11] Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985.

[12] Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 45/112 of 14 December 1990.

and social rehabilitation of young offenders through non-institutional, community, peer-group and family-based approaches for their reintegration into society.

92. The Governments will promulgate and strictly enforce legislation to curb the growing incidence of crimes of violence against women and children, including domestic violence, rape, forced prostitution and the sale of and trafficking in human beings. The Governments will also undertake wide-ranging community education to raise awareness of the unacceptability of violence against women. At the same time, the Governments will put in place and strengthen counselling and support services to alleviate the effects of such crimes on the survivors and work towards their social integration by providing opportunities for their full employment.

93. The Governments will intensify their efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels to deal with the transnational aspects of organized criminality, especially with respect to drug-related crimes, the sale of and trafficking in people and illegal trafficking in arms and armaments.

94. The Governments recognize that the abuse of drugs and alcohol, forced and child prostitution and other illegal practices destructive of the family and marriage can lead to the disintegration of families and increased incidence of crime. The Governments, therefore, commit themselves to fight such social evils, enforce appropriate legislation in that regard and alleviate the effects of such crimes on the victims.

I. Social protection

95. Consistent with the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future,[13] the Governments will, by 2000, formulate an overall policy framework that will accord priority to social protection for all, in accordance with the prevailing standards of society and within available resources. That framework will include viable measures for social protection covering unemployment, illness, disability and old age. Among other means of comprehensive social protection to be considered will be emergency employment schemes, food security schemes, targeted subsidies and community-based care and rehabilitation.

96. In the spirit of the ILO Convention Concerning Minimum Standards of Social Security, the Governments are encouraged to strengthen and broaden the coverage of their formal social security systems, where such systems already exist, and consider alternative systems where formal systems are not viable, in order to ensure that social security coverage is extended to all who are eligible for it. Attention will be focused, in particular, on extending social security coverage to workers in the informal sector and on encouraging self-provision to avoid long-term dependency on government support.

97. In pursuance of the Agenda for Action for the Asian and Pacific Decade of Disabled Persons, 1993-2002,[14] and in the spirit of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities,[15] the Governments will, as soon as possible, institute effective measures to provide

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[13] Endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987.

[14] Adopted by the Commission in resolution 49/6 of 29 April 1993.

[15] Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 48/96 of 20 December 1993.

people with disabilities access to existing services in the areas of education, health care, training for productive employment and other social services to ensure their integration into the mainstream of social development. At the same time, they will introduce measures, where such are not already in place, to bring the active elderly into the economic and social mainstream and to meet the basic needs of the rural and urban elderly who lack social security. Policies and programmes will be set in place to provide local-level and community-based support services for elderly persons.

98. The Governments will, as early as possible, introduce fiscal or other incentives to support the family as the basic provider of social protection to its dependent members. The Governments will promote community-based programmes and services for the care and protection of children, people with disabilities, elderly persons and other disadvantaged groups. This will be in addition to the direct benefits afforded to specific disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Legislation and regulatory provisions extending fiscal and service-related support to care-givers of elderly dependants and persons with disabilities, as well as parents or guardians of children, will be put in place. Consistent with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, necessary facilities and support will be provided to ensure care for the children of economically active and single-parent families and children under special circumstances. Priority will be provided to poor female-maintained households in government assistance schemes, including income-generating rural and urban development programmes.

J. Family

99. The Governments recognize the crucial role of the family in achieving the aims and objectives of the Manila Declaration on the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region. In view of the rising challenges to the role of the family in the ESCAP region, there is an urgent need to strengthen the family as a social institution.

100. Governments should, therefore, help provide an environment supportive of strengthening the institution of the family and mutual respect within the family.

III. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

101. In considering the implementation of this Agenda, the Governments recognize that the task of social development is, first and foremost, a national responsibility, to be supported by regional and subregional, as well as international, initiatives as appropriate. How they aim to attain the goals and targets agreed upon in this Agenda is, in the final analysis, a matter for national decision, to be reached within the context of regional and subregional as well as international cooperation. Drawing on regional experience and building on the points of regional consensus earlier reached in the Social Development Strategy, this section presents the means that the Governments, within their differing national circumstances, will apply towards achieving those goals and targets.

102. This Agenda assumes the prior existence in every country of an established governmental apparatus responsible for the planning and implementation of social development programmes. The

points of agreement referred to here are, therefore, confined to means of further strengthening that apparatus, including its interaction with other national-level actors for social development as well as international support mechanisms.

A. Planning and target-setting

103. The goals and targets set forth in this Agenda will be reflected in national development policies and plans and, where appropriate, in the law. All programmes formulated to implement those policies and plans will place priority on the improvement of the quality of life of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable social groups. They will be periodically reviewed and appropriate institutional arrangements will be made to carry out effective planning, implementation and monitoring.

B. Mobilization of enablers

104. The convergence of social development efforts will be a common objective of the State and its agencies, non-governmental organizations, employers and workers, and local communities. Through intersectoral consultation and coordination, the Governments will take the initiative in formulating clear priorities and ensuring that the respective strengths of all partner institutions are utilized to the best advantage. Consultative mechanisms involving the different sectors will be established to take into explicit account the inputs of non-governmental organizations and other enablers in the planning, financing and implementation of social development programmes.

C. Financing social development

105. The Governments recognize that the Agenda can yield tangible results only if it is underpinned by resources sufficient to permit its implementation. Mobilizing those resources, however, will require a commitment to rethink and revise financial priorities both by the countries themselves and within the donor community. To that end, the Governments will review and revise their budgetary priorities to accord with the priorities set out in this Agenda.

106. New and innovative sources of financing should be explored, including the possibility of establishing a special fund entitled "International Fund for Social Development" to make available additional resources for the implementation of this Programme of Action. The administration of any fund would be decided through the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

107. The Governments will encourage private business, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, and local governments and communities to place their resources in the service of the Agenda by opening opportunities for reasonable competition in the delivery of social services, while ensuring effective coordination, transparency and accountability.

108. In line with their action to promote decentralization and devolution of administrative and fiscal authority, the Governments will strengthen the ability of local authorities to mobilize resources and will support them in aligning their priorities with national social development priorities.

109. It is recommended that the Heads of Governments and States attending the World Summit in 1995 take cognizance of the Agenda for Action on Social Development in the ESCAP Region as a regional plan of action and provide necessary and continuous support to its successful implementation, including, among other matters: promoting an international economic environment that encourages long-term investment and enterprises which are productive, create jobs, are socially responsible and respect the environment; urging developed countries to honour the already established commitment for official development assistance and provide additional resources through new and innovative sources of financing; and considering measures for debt reduction.

D. Upgrading of national personnel

110. The Governments will improve the professional capabilities of personnel engaged in the planning and implementation of social development programmes through such means as enhanced opportunities for training, re-training and advanced training. They will promote initiative and commitment by appropriate incentives for superior performance, improve working conditions and provide greater freedom to introduce innovative ideas.

111. Training activities for personnel from the government, non-governmental and private sectors will include techniques for raising the awareness of marginalized groups with regard to their rights and entitlements and their potential for self-help, and for raising the productivity and diversity of economic activities of own-account workers in marginalized communities.

E. Regional, subregional and international support

112. It is clear that, especially in the poorest countries of the region, national efforts and resources alone will not suffice to permit the attainment of the goals and targets set out in this Agenda. The Governments, therefore, call on developed countries and international financial institutions to provide a substantially enhanced contribution to the promotion of social development in the ESCAP region, with specific reference to the goals and targets contained in this Agenda. The developed countries are, in particular, reminded of their standing commitment for official development assistance, as mentioned in paragraph 35, and they are urged to consider programmes directed to meet the goals and targets set forth in this Agenda.

113. The Governments call on all international and regional organizations to intensify their efforts in providing technical, advisory and other assistance in the planning and implementation of national efforts to attain the goals contained in this Agenda. As the regional commission for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP has a particular role in this regard including facilitating the exchange of experiences. The Governments also call on ESCAP to design programmes for regional and subregional cooperation in human resources development in implementation of the Agenda, with special emphasis on the training of public sector administrators. The Governments will participate in technical exchanges on policy and programme matters related to the implementation of the Agenda.

114. The Governments call upon the United Nations and its system at the country level to increase its support in the strengthening of national capacity and mechanisms for follow-up planning and implementation of the Agenda.

115. The Governments will cooperate and assist in research on social issues of critical concern at the regional and subregional levels, with a view to strengthening policy and programme development. Establishment of regional and subregional social development data banks would also be considered in this regard. The Governments will also participate in technical cooperation activities pertaining to research and development of technologies for improving the quality of life of the poor and other disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

116. Recognizing the differences among the various subregions of the ESCAP region, the Governments agree that it would be useful to disaggregate the regional goals and targets contained in this Agenda into subregional ones, in accordance with the particular characteristics and conditions in each subregion. The Governments, therefore, urge the respective subregional organizations to extend their support to the effective implementation of this Agenda by detailing their subregional goals and targets in conformity with the Agenda, and giving commensurate technical and other support to the execution of national programmes in support of the Agenda. In this connection, the Governments welcome the recent initiative taken by the countries of the Pacific with the Suva Declaration on Sustainable Human Development in the Pacific[16] and by the South Asian countries with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) "Report of the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation: Meeting the Challenge".

117. With regard to the Pacific and small island developing States of the region, the Governments note their vulnerable situation, as highlighted in the World Bank Overview of Pacific Island Economies Report 1993, and agree to the need for special measures to assist them in meeting the goals agreed upon in this Agenda for Action.

118. In order to facilitate practical regional coordination between the Governments, private sector and non-governmental organizations, a linkage between them and consultative mechanisms to promote dialogue regarding planning, implementation and evaluation of the Agenda will be strengthened.

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[16] Adopted at the Regional Meeting of Ministers of Planning and Senior Planners on Human Development Strategies in the Pacific, held in Suva in May 1994, and adopted by the Forum in Brisbane in August 1994.

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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD
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New York, 16-27 January 1995
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

DRAFT OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Proposals from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the annexed proposals for amendments to the draft declaration and draft programme of action (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22). They are submitted to the Preparatory Committee in the language of submission.

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ANNEX

WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

FAO PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22) *

SUBMITTED TO THIRD SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK, 16-27 JANUARY 1995

* Circulated in the language of submission only.

FAO PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS TO THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22)

Submitted to the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development

(Proposed changes are in ***bolded italics***)

DRAFT DECLARATION

PART I

A. CURRENT SOCIAL SITUATION AND REASONS FOR CONVENING THE SUMMIT

Page 5, para. 14 (c): Amend as follows:

"(c) More than one billion people in the world live in abject poverty, ***most of whom*** (delete "and more than half") go hungry every day..."

Page 5, para. 16: Add as follows:

"The goals and objectives of social development require continuous efforts to reduce and eliminate major sources of social distress. Particular focus should be given to ***chronic hunger and malnutrition***, communicable diseases, organized crime, drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminality, armed conflict and terrorism. In this context the negative impact, upon development, of the production and trade in arms must be acted upon."

PART II

COMMITMENTS

Commitment 2

Page 8: Add the following as a new sub-point (g):

"***(g) Reverse existing policy and investment against rural and agricultural development and provide an enabling policy and institutional environment that encourages the rural poor to participate in and benefit from the processes of social and economic development.***"

Commitment 3

Page 9: As it stands, this commitment is directed primarily to the workforce in, or aspiring to enter, formal sector urban employment. However, it would not be particularly relevant to the majority of the poor who live in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture-related activities or to those working in the informal sector. The problem is not necessarily one of creating employment but rather the very low returns to small-scale agriculture. There is thus a vital need to increase productivity and monetary returns to agriculture. Furthermore, many of the rural poor provide for their subsistence through own-account production and/or hunting, gathering and processing of natural products such as wild foods, fuel, fodder, wood and non-wood products for shelter and furnishings. The emphasis on new approaches to provide income and purchasing power, while important, needs to be balanced with the need to protect the rights to and enhance the opportunities of the poor to make use of common property resources to provide for their basic needs. With these points in mind, a number of amendments to the text are proposed below.

> "(b) Develop policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by investing substantially in the development of human resources, by promoting technologies that ***increase productivity and incomes, reduce labour bottlenecks and*** generate ***additional*** employment, and by encouraging self-employment and small enterprise development;
>
> "(c) Ensure that workers, ***the self-employed*** and employers have the training, ***information and credit*** needed to adapt to changing economic conditions, technologies and labour markets;
>
> "(d) Explore innovative options for employment creation and the fair distribution of work, and seek new approaches to providing ***for basic needs such as increased and more stable*** income and purchasing power;"

Commitment 4

Page 9 (b): Add as follows:

> "(b) Ensure the protection and full integration of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals, including ***women and*** children, the elderly and people with disabilities;"

Commitment 5

Page 10 (d): Add as follows:

"(d) Encourage the ratification, removal of reservations, and implementation of all provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant instruments, and implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women ***and the Beijing Platform for Action***."

Commitment 6

Page 10 (a): Amend as follows:

"(a) Support economic reforms, ***programmes for increased food security,*** and commodity diversification efforts ..."

Commitment 7

Page 11 (c): Amend as follows:

"(c) Reinforce social development objectives of all adjustment policies and programs including those resulting from economic transition, globalization, and rapid change, through policies designed ***to enhance the food security of the most vulnerable groups and*** to promote equitable access to income and resources."

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

I. AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Page 15, para. 3: Insert as follows:

"Many of the issues mentioned in this Programme have been addressed in greater detail by previous world conferences concerned with questions such as the status of women, the well-being of children, population, health, ***food security and nutrition***, education and sustainable development...."

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

Page 16, para. 5: Insert as follows:

"The economies and societies of the world are becoming increasingly interdependent. Trade and capital flows, migrations, scientific and technological innovations, communications and cultural exchanges, are shaping a global community. The same global community is threatened by environmental degradation, ***severe food crises,*** epidemics,..."

ACTIONS

A. A Favourable national and international economic environment

Page 17, para. 9: In view of the great importance of agriculture to the economies of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, and the fundamental changes in the type of policies that are favoured under the Uruguay Round, we suggest inserting an additional sub-point between existing sub-points (c) and (d), as follows:

"(d) Reorienting agricultural policies to take advantage of the new market opportunities opened up by the Uruguay Round and adopting appropriate forms of agricultural support;"

Page 19, para. 12 (d): Insert as follows:

"(d) Promoting greater access on reasonable terms to technology and technical assistance, especially for ***small-scale agricultural, fisheries and forestry producers and*** small enterprises, ***particularly those*** in developing countries.

II. ERADICATION OF POVERTY

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

Page 23, para. 18: Modify as follows:

"Over one billion people in the world today live under unacceptable conditions of poverty, mostly in developing countries, and particularly in rural areas of ***low-income and the least developed countries in Asia and Africa***."

ACTIONS

A. The formulation of integrated strategies

Page 25, para. 24: Add an additional sub-point between sub-points (d) and (e) as follows:

"***(d) Effective mechanisms to reduce the incidence and mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as droughts, earthquakes and floods, on vulnerable groups of the population***."

Page 26, para. 27 (a): Add as follows:

"(a) Supporting the measures being taken in the developing countries, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, to reduce and eradicate poverty, provide remunerative work and meet basic ***needs and*** social development goals;"

B. Improved access to productive resources and infrastructure

Page 26, para. 28 (b) and (d): Modify as follows:

"(b) Promoting ***farm and*** rural non-farm production and service activities, including ***sustainable agricultural, forestry and fisheries production,*** agro-processing, sales and services of agricultural equipment and inputs, irrigation, credit services and other enterprises through supportive laws and administrative measures, ***development and transfer of improved technologies,*** credit policies and technical and administrative training;"

"(d) Strengthening organizations of small farmers ***and fisherfolk***, community-based cooperatives and other organizations of small producers, ***particularly those run by women*** to improve market access, increase productivity, provide inputs and technical advice, promote cooperation in production ***and marketing*** operations, and participate in the planning and implementation of rural development, including land reform, land improvement, ***food self-reliance*** and economic diversification;"

Page 27, para. 29 (c) and (e): Amend as follows:

"(c) Protecting the traditional rights to land and other resources of pastoralists, ***forest dwellers, fishing communities*** (delete "fishery workers") and nomadic and indigenous people and strengthening land management in areas of pastoral or nomadic activity, building on traditional communal practices, ***protecting biodiversity,*** , controlling encroachment by others, and developing..."

"(e) Strengthening agricultural training and extension services to promote more effective use of existing technologies and indigenous knowledge systems and to disseminate new technologies ***and natural resource management practices***, in order to reach both men and women farmers, including through the hiring of more women as extension workers ***and the promotion of farmer-to-farmer exchanges.***"

C. Meeting the basic needs of all

Page 28, para. 32: Insert a new sub-points (b) and (c) between existing sub-points (a) and (b):

"(b) ***Ensuring the physical and economic access by all to adequate food to lead active and healthy lives, with particular efforts to facilitate access by those who are most vulnerable;***"

"(c) ***Ensuring that food is not used as a tool for political pressure. Food aid must not be denied because of political affiliation, geographic location, gender, age, ethnic, tribal or religious identity;***"

D. Enhanced social protection and reduced vulnerability

Page 31, para. 37 (a), (c) and (d): Add or amend as follows:

"(a) Developing (delete "long-term strategies and") contingency plans ***and management strategies for effective mitigation of natural disasters and*** famine ***including early*** warning, assessment, information dissemination, management and relief ***including provision of seeds and other production inputs,*** with relief activities evolving quickly into rehabilitation and development activities;"

"(c) Developing, in disaster-prone areas and in cooperation with community organizations, ***drought and flood mitigation agronomic practices and*** resource conservation ***and infrastructure-building*** programmes, ***using food-for-work where appropriate and*** incorporating traditional disaster-response practices, which can be rapidly expanded into emergency employment and rebuilding programmes in disaster situations;"

"(d) ***Establishing the necessary planning and logistical mechanisms to enable quick and effective response*** in disaster situations to provide food, medical supplies and other relief to victims and ensuring that the relief is effectively targeted to those who need it;"

III. PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

Page 33, para. 40: Agriculture accounts for 76 and 68 percent of employment in low income countries with annual per capita incomes of less than $250 and between $251-500 respectively. The share of agriculture in employment is still substantial for middle income countries, at 53 percent for those with an annual per capita income of $501-1,000 and 30 percent for countries with per capita incomes of $1,001-2,400 a year. Even in upper middle income countries, with an annual per capita income of $2,401-6,000, agriculture accounts for 22 per cent of total employment on average. The considerable contribution of agriculture to employment is not at present reflected at all in this section. The following is therefore suggested to remedy this gap.

"Growth in employment is currently greatest in small- and medium-sized enterprises and in self-employment. ***In low-income developing countries, up to three-quarters of the national workforce is engaged in agriculture. Special measures are needed to intensify and diversify production in order to increase land and labour productivity and incomes, expand agro-processing and other value-added activities and generate additional agriculture-related work opportunities.*** Informal sector activities often are the leading source of work opportunities for ***urban residents*** (delete "people") with limited access to formal sector wage employment and in particular for women. The removal of obstacles to the operation of such enterprises..."

Page 33, para. 42: Much of the food consumed by the rural and urban poor is produced on small subsistence-scale plots and in household gardens, or is collected from forests and hedgerows. This could be reflected as suggested below:

"There is much productive work of great social importance that is not remunerated such as caring for children and the elderly, ***producing and preparing food for the family***, protecting the environment and providing voluntary assistance to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups ..."

Page 33, para. 43: Add a new bullet after the 2nd bullet as follows:

"***Dismantling policy and legal barriers that prevent new firms from entering markets and that discriminate against the establishment of small-scale enterprises.***"

ACTIONS

A. The centrality of employment-intensive growth in policy formulation

Page 35, para. 46 (d) and (f): Add as follows:

"(d) Promoting mutually-supportive improvements in rural farm and non-farm production, including animal husbandry, ***forestry***, fisheries and agro-processing industries, aiming to expand and diversify economic activity and employment in the rural sector;"

"(f) Encouraging the conservation and ***sustainable*** management ***and use*** of natural resources, ***the protection of biodiversity,***, the promotion of alternative livelihoods in fragile ecosystems, and the rehabilitation and regeneration of critically affected and vulnerable land areas and natural resources;"

C. Enhanced quality of work and employment

Page 50, para. 51: Add as follows:

"(a) Introducing health policies that reduce environmental health hazards and provide for occupational health and safety, in conformity with the relevant Conventions; providing ***agricultural producers and labourers***, informal sector enterprises and workers with information and guidance on how to ***increase*** (deleted "reduce") occupational safety and ***reduce*** health risks;"

IV. SOCIAL INTEGRATION

ACTIONS

A. responsive government and full participation in society

Page 42, para. 66 (c): Add as follows:

"(c) Giving community organizations greater control over resource allocation, greater responsibility for resource mobilization and a greater involvement in the design and implementation of local projects, particularly education, health care, ***local cereal banks and food security reserves, natural*** resource management, ***construction, maintenance and management of irrigation and other infrastructure,*** and social protection;"

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

ACTIONS

B. Involvement of civil society

Page 49, para. 75: Modify the introductory para. as follows:

"*Effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires strengthening community organizations and non-profit NGOs* ***which*** *(delete "who") work in the sphere of education, health,* ***food security and nutrition, sustainable agricultural development and environmental management,*** *poverty alleviation, social integration, relief and rehabilitation, etc. enabling them to participate actively in policy making."*

D. The role of the United Nations system

Page 53, para. 83: Insert:

"A framework for international cooperation must be developed in order to ensure the integrated and comprehensive implementation, follow-up and assessment of the outcome of the Summit together with the results of other recent and planned United Nations conferences related to social development, in particular the World Summit for Children, ***the International Conference on Nutrition, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,*** the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women..."

Pages 53-56, paras. 84, 85, 87: It would be advisable to avoid the creation of new bodies, the convening of new meetings on a regular basis and new reporting requirements, *unless* they replace previous bodies, meetings and reporting requirements. We would therefore recommend the *deletion* of paragraphs 84(c), 84(e), 85(a), 85(d), 87(a) and 87(c).

Page 53, para. 84 (a): This paragraph is somewhat vague and it is not clear what is meant by "to bring the specialized agencies into a close working relationship with the Council". Moreover, ECOSOC already provides policy guidance to UN funds and programmes, notably UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF (whose governing bodies have been transformed into Executive Boards) and does not need to serve as an international development assistance committee to provide such guidance. We therefore suggest that paragraph 84 (a) be *deleted*.

Page 55, para 86 (a): Insert:

"(a) The United Nations system, including the technical and sectoral agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions, should expand and improve their cooperation in the field of social development to ensure that their efforts and complementary and where possible combining resources in joint initiatives for social development built around common objectives like poverty eradication, ***elimination of hunger and malnutrition***, empowerment of women, promotion of small and medium-***scale*** enterprises and institution building;"

E. Periodic assessment of social conditions and social progress in the world

Page 56, para. 87 (b): Amend as follows:

"ECOSOC should be invited to review the reporting system in the area of social development with a view to establishing a coherent ***and streamlined*** system that would result in a ***periodic (eg. every five years)*** "UN Report on Social Development" with clear policy recommendations for Governments and international actors;"

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

DRAFT OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Submission by the Centre for Human Rights on behalf of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

The Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat has submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development, for consideration at its third session, the annexed statement adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its 55th meeting (eleventh session), held on 8 December 1994. The statement is circulated in the language of submission.

* A/CONF.166/PC/24.

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/...

Annex

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS 1/

1. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established to monitor compliance by States with their obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (which currently has some 130 States parties), calls attention to its statement of May 1994 on the relationship between the Covenant and the World Summit for Social Development.

2. The Committee notes with deep regret, however, that after two sessions of the Preparatory Committee and the inter-sessional consultations held in October 1994, the draft declaration (see A/CONF.166/PC/L.22) contains no mention whatsoever either of economic, social and cultural rights or of the Convenant per se. While there are several passing references to "universally recognized human rights", and while certain civil and political rights are explicitly mentioned in different parts of the draft declaration, there is not a single reference to any economic, social or cultural right. Instead, these rights are downgraded to be covered by terms that have no specific normative content, such as "basic needs", "human needs", equality of opportunity", "the eradiction of poverty," "workers' rights" etc.

3. Moreover, it would appear that these open-ended terms are used primarily because they do not recall any legal obligations for States whether arising out of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights or the various other international instruments that reaffirm obligations relating to economic, social and cultural rights. The latter include the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by close to 170 States, as well as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

4. The failure even to refer to the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, let alone to call specifically for its ratification, is surely surprising given its direct and fundamental relevance to the entire subject matter of the Social Summit. The Committee notes that the draft declaration does contain a specific reference to "full respect for relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization" (see A/CONF.166/PC/L.22, draft declaration, commitment 3, sub-para.

1/ Submitted in English only.

(e)) and to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (ibid., commitment 5, sub-para. (d)). Beyond that, there is only one general call to "encourage the ratification and full implemenation of all international instruments relevant to the elimination of discrimination and the protection of human rights" (ibid., commitment 4, sub-para. (f)).

5. In view of the repeated affirmations by all States in many different contexts of the equal importance of the two sets of rights, the Committee considers that the approach reflected in the draft is entirely unacceptable. It amounts to a repudiation not only of the importance but even of the relevance of these rights in the very context in which they are most relevant.

6. The Committee therefore calls upon the Preparatory Committee at its final session and the Social Summit itself specifically to urge all States to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to set a goal of the year 2000 for the achievement of universal ratification.

7. In addition, the Committee urges the Summit to recognize the contribution that should be made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in relation to the follow-up to the declaration. In this regard, the Summit should:

(a) Call upon each State to commit itself to the achievement of specific minimum benchmarks in relation to each of the rights recognized in the Covenant, including those relating to employment, working conditions, freedom of association, social security, protection of motherhood, protection of children, the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, the right to mental and physical health, the right to education and the right to take part in cultural life;

(b) Explicitly recognize that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has an important role to play in the follow-up to the Summit;

(c) Request the Committee to review the reports of all 130 States party to the Covenant in accordance with the benchmarks and other goals contained in the draft programme of action, and to report in detail to the Economic and Social Council;

(d) Request the Economic and Social Council to give specific consideration on an annual basis to measures which the Committee recommends to it by way of follow-up.

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Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Proposals from the World Food Programme

The World Food Programme has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the annexed proposals for amendments to the draft declaration and draft programme of action (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22). They are submitted to the Preparatory Committee in the language of submission.

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* A/CONF.166/PC/24.

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Annex

WFP PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS TO THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22)

Submitted to the Third Session
of the Preparatory Committee
for the World Summit for Social Development
(New York, 16-27 January 1995)

General Comment

We believe that right to food is one of the most fundamental human rights requiring a priority focus in the World Summit for Social Development. An active and healthy life, which cannot come about without adequate food, is the most indispensable pre-requisite for human and social advancement. The Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition adopted in 1974 by the World Food Conference convened under General Assembly Resolution 3180 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, and endorsed by General Assembly Resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974 recognizes that the elimination of hunger and malnutrition and the elimination of the causes that determine this situation are the common objectives of all nations. We are of the view that the Draft Declaration and Draft Programme of Action would benefit from some modifications and additions to give due recognition to the right to food and issues related to the exercise of this right in the agenda for social development and human well-being.

Furthermore, in our view, the core of a strategy for social development should focus strongly on human resource development (HRD) that includes activities relating to education, training, socialization, empowerment, health improvement, nutrition and physical and mental security. Such issues are raised in different places in the draft documents, but, it would have been useful to combine all HRD issues into a single pillar for the programme of action. In the present circumstances, we propose some additions to the sections on "Principles and Goals" and "Commitments", which we regard as crucial to bring about a stronger focus on HRD.

We also consider that it would be useful to include at the beginning of the document a concise section that gives an idea of what is generally agreed upon as "social development". Such a section, which, perhaps, may be included in Part I of the document, would provide a common reference point that ties together the varied aspects of the problems and the ambitious commitments that are discussed in the subsequent sections.

On reading the document as a whole, there is, perhaps, a sense that too much reliance is placed on external assistance vis-a-vis national resource mobilization and re-setting of national priorities; and, a similar sense that the role of government is, perhaps, too ubiquitous vis-a-vis that of civil society. The adjustments to the text to address these concerns might be taken up when the draft of the document is being finalized.

(Note: The modifications and additions proposed by WFP are in underlined bold letters. We also make references to the amendments and additions suggested by FAO, which we have indicated in italics).

DRAFT DECLARATION

Para 2:

2. " We acknowledge that the peoples of the world have shown in different ways an urgent need to address profound social problems especially poverty **and hunger**, unemployment and social exclusion that affects every country. It is our task to address both their underlying causes and their distressing consequences in order to reduce uncertainty and insecurity in the life of people."

PART I

A. CURRENT SOCIAL SITUATION AND REASONS FOR CONVENING THE SUMMIT

Para 14:

(We find that the present sequencing of the sub-items in para 14 does not give appropriate priority to the most pressing social problems. We suggest that the sub-sections in para 14 be re-arranged in the following manner):

14. " Yet we recognize that many people in the world are affected by growing distress:"

(a) " More than 1 billion people in the world live in abject poverty, **most of whom** go hungry every day. A large proportion of men and women, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries, have very limited **(DELETE: " or no")** access to income and resources;"

(b) " Over 120 million people worldwide are officially unemployed, and many more remain underemployed. Too many young people including those with formal education see little hope in finding productive work;"

(Note: Unemployment and underemployment are profoundly important issues that go to the heart of social development. Arriving at reasonable estimates of unemployment and underemployment is wrought with definitional and measurement problems. Stating the number who are "officially" unemployed as indicated above in the text may tend to downplay their importance. The world labour force is around 45 percent of the world population, as indicated in the World Development Report 1991. Hence, an official unemployment figure of 120 million suggests that, globally, the unemployment rate is less than 5 percent. It may be more helpful, therefore, to make a qualitative statement on this issue.)

(c) " Far too many people, particularly women, increasingly face vulnerability, isolation, marginalization, violence and insecurity about the future - their own and their children's - as poverty, unemployment and social disintegration seem to become pervasive and mutually reinforcing features of the contemporary world;"

(d) " Within many societies, both in industrialized and developing countries, the gap between rich and poor has increased. Further, the gap between most developing and developed countries has widened, even more so in the case of the least developed countries;"

(e) " There are serious social problems and problems of transition in countries experiencing fundamental and democratic changes in their political systems."

Para 16:

(We support the modification proposed by FAO, as given below in italics):

16. " The goals and objectives of social development require continuous efforts to reduce and eliminate major sources of social distress. Particular focus should be given to *chronic hunger and malnutrition*, communicable diseases, organized crime, drug abuse, drug trafficking and related criminality, armed conflict and terrorism. In this context, the negative impact, upon development, of the production and trade in arms must be acted upon."

B. PRINCIPLES AND GOALS

(Note: We believe that an unequivocal commitment to uphold the right to food is a basic principle and promoting action to ensure this right is an important goal to pursue in all national and international efforts in social development and human welfare. Further, we believe that a strong commitment to human resource development is an important principle and promoting action to ensure progress in human resource development is an important goal to pursue. Hence, we suggest the addition of the following sub-sections in between sub-sections (h) and (i)):

Para 20:

(i) "Recognize that right to food is fundamental to human development and that elimination of hunger is a priority ethical and moral obligation of civil society; promote effective and sustainable measures for ensuring food security for all, especially among the most vulnerable."

(j) "Recognize that human resource development is a crucial pre-requisite to achieve social development; promote national and local goals for meeting minimum standards of literacy, health, nutrition and physical and mental security for all"

Part II

COMMITMENTS

Commitment 1

(Add the following as a new sub-section (d)):

(g) "**Provide social safety nets for those segments of the population whose scanty physical and human resource endowments constrain their gainful participation in economic activity; promote policy measures and investments that would lead to the removal of these constrains and bring about sustainable self-reliance.**"

Commitment 2

(Include the following modification in the introductory statement):

"We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating **hunger and** poverty in the world, through decisive national actions and international cooperation, as a moral, political and economic imperative of human kind."

(We suggest that the phrase, "address the root causes of poverty and", in sub-section (b) should be taken out and placed in the sub-section (c), as shown in following modification):

(b) " Focus our efforts and policies to (delete: address the root causes of poverty and) provide for the basic needs of all. This includes the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, and the provision of primary health care and reproductive health/family planning, safe drinking water and basic sanitation, universal primary education, and adequate shelter; and give special priority to the needs of women and children who bear the greatest burdens of poverty."

(c) "**Formulate policies and take action to address the root causes of poverty. This includes measures to** ensure that people living in poverty have access to land, credit, information and other productive resources, and benefit from a policy and regulatory environment that enhances their overall capacities and empowers them to benefit from expanding employment and economic opportunities;"

Commitment 3

(We endorse the modifications suggested by FAO that emphasize the issue of low returns to small scale rural economic activity. In the same vein, we suggest a modification to sub-section (b) that relates to the role of physical rural infrastructure for increasing the efficiency and the comparative advantage of rural sector production activities:)

(b) "Develop policies to expand work opportunities and productivity in both rural and urban sectors by investing substantially in the development of human resources, **by creating adequate infrastructure such as roads, irrigation and communication**

facilities through state investments and community self-help, by promoting technologies that *increase productivity and incomes, reduce labour bottlenecks and* generate *additional* employment, and by encouraging self-employment and small enterprise development;

(Note: the modifications given in italics are those suggested by FAO)

Commitment 4

(We endorse the addition suggested by FAO in sub-section (b) as indicated in italics below):

(b) "Ensure the protection and full integration of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals, including *women and* children, the elderly and people with disabilities;"

Commitment 5

(We endorse the addition suggested by FAO in sub-section (d) as indicated in italics below):

(d) "Encourage the ratification, removal of reservations, and implementation of all provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other relevant instruments, and implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women *and the Beijing Platform for Action.*"

Commitment 6

(We suggest the following modification in the introduction):

"We commit ourselves to promoting the economic, social and human resource development of African and other least developed countries."

(We endorse the addition by FAO, shown in italics below, in sub-section (a) and suggest the inclusion of commodity assistance as a specific form of assistance):

(a) "Support economic reforms, *programmes for increased food security*, and commodity diversification efforts of African (DELETE:"countries") and other least developed countries through technical cooperation, trade, food and other commodity aid, and financial assistance;"

(Note: In several places in the document, the words, "Africa and the least developed countries" are found. We suggest that this should be modified to read as: "African and other least developed countries").

Commitment 7

(We suggest the following amendment on the same lines as the FAO suggestion in sub-

section (c)):

(c) "Reinforce social development objectives of all adjustment policies and programmes, including those resulting from economic transition, globalization and rapid change, through policies designed to enhance food security and other safety nets to protect the most vulnerable groups from the adverse effects of economic reforms and to promote equitable access to income and resources."

Commitment 8

(This commitment mentions the need to "increase significantly and utilize more efficiently the resources assigned to social development...". The basic issue is one of budgetary allocations, and in particular, increasing the share of available resources allocated to social development. It is not clear how activities mentioned in sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) would result in an increased share of resources even though they may result in an increase in the overall level available. We suggest the modification of sub-sections (b) in the following manner):

(b) "Implement macroeconomic and structural policies to ensure stable and sustainable growth to support incremental resource requirements for social development."

(We suggest the deletion of the present sub-section (c) and replacing it with the present sub-section (d) modified as suggested below):

(c) "Ensure that taxation systems are fair and economically efficient, (DELETE: based on larger contributions from those people and business enterprises which have greater capacity to pay,) and ensure effective collection of tax liabilities, which could facilitate increased use of resources for social development expenditures."

(Furthermore there is no sub-section that addresses the issue of utilization. We suggest the addition of the following new sub-section (d)):

(d) "Support effective and cost-efficient programmes aimed at providing at least the minimum levels of education, vocational training, health, nutrition and physical welfare."

PROGRAMME OF ACTION

(We suggest the following modifications in the introductory paras 2 and 3 to emphasize the need to respond to the biological imperative of hunger in a programme of action for social development:)

2. "Actions are recommended to create an environment favourable to social development, to eradicate hunger and poverty, to enhance productive....."

3. "Many of the issues mentioned in this Programme have been addressed in greater detail by previous world conferences concerned with questions such as food security

and nutrition, the status of women, the....."

I. AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(We support the FAO suggestion to modify para 5 as follows:)

BASIS FOR ACTION AND OBJECTIVES

5. "The economies and societies of the world are becoming increasingly interdependent. Trade and capital flows, migrations, scientific and technological innovations, communications and cultural changes, are shaping the global community. The same global community is threatened by environmental degradation, *severe food crises*, epidemics....."

II. ERADICATION OF POVERTY

ACTIONS

A. The formulation of integrated strategies

(We suggest the addition of the following sub-sections between the present (b) and (c) in para 23):

Para 23:

(c) "Recognizing the need to compensate for the loss of time and income needed for day to day survival of the poor when they have to engage in development of skills and assets required for moving out of poverty, and providing such compensation to promote developmental work through food and other income transfers;"

Para 24:

(We support the FAO's suggestion to add an additional sub-points between (d) and (e) as follows:

"Effective mechanisms to reduce the incidence and mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as droughts, earthquakes and floods, on vulnerable groups of the population."

Para 26:

(We suggest the following modifications to bring out the need to focus on "Hunger"):

"There is a need to monitor and assess poverty and hunger reduction policies and promote understanding and awareness of poverty and hunger and their causes and consequences by).

(b) "Monitoring the achievement of goals and targets, evaluating quantitatively and qualitatively, changes in poverty and hunger, persistence of....."

Para 27:

(Following modifications are suggested for the same reason as given above):

"The international community should support the efforts of countries to reduce and eradicate poverty and hunger by:"

(a) "Supporting the measures being taken in the developing countries, particularly in African and other least developed countries, to reduce and eradicate poverty and hunger, provide..."

(b) "Strengthening the capacities of developing countries to monitor poverty and hunger and to assess the impact of...."

(c) "Addressing the special needs of small island developing countries with respect to eradicating poverty and hunger."

(d) "Supporting the countries with economics in transition and societies disrupted by conflict in their efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger and their social rebuild... "

C. Meeting the basic needs of all

Para 32:

(We support the FAO's suggestion to insert the following new sub-sections between existing sub-sections (a) and (b)):

(b) "*ensuring the physical and economic access by all to adequate food to lead active and healthy lives, with particular efforts to facilitate access by those who are most vulnerable;*"

(c) "*Ensuring that food is not used as a tool for political pressure. Food aid must not be denied because of political affiliation, geographical location, gender, age, ethnic, tribal or religious identity;*"

D. Enhanced social protection and reduced vulnerability

(We suggest the following addition to para 33, as sub-item (i), in keeping with the resolutions of the International Conference on Nutrition):

Para 33:

(i) "Substantial reduction of death by famine by the year 2000";

Para 37:

(We believe that prevention, preparedness and relief are key elements in the continuum from relief to development. Hence, we suggest the following modifications to sub-section (a) in para 37):

(a) " Developing long-term strategies and contingency plans for famine and disaster **prevention, preparedness (including early** warning, assessment, information dissemination and management) and relief (**including rapid response strategies**), **that ensure the quick evolution of relief activities** into rehabilitation and development;"

(We fully support the FAO amendments to sub-section (C) in para 37, as given below):

(c) " Developing, in disaster-prone areas and in cooperation with community organizations, *drought and flood mitigation practices and* resource conservation *and infrastructure-building* programmes, *using food-for-work where appropriate and* incorporating traditional disaster-response practices, which can be rapidly expanded into emergency employment and rebuilding programmes in disaster situations;"

(Note: Sub-section (f) in para 37 is written in reference to the general issue of eradicating world hunger, whereas, para 37 focuses on the specific issue of disasters. **We, therefore, recommend the deletion of the present sub-section (f) from para 37.** In the event of a decision to include this sub-section in para 37, we **strongly recommend** that the phrase, " Developing **new** mechanisms", be replaced by the phrase, "Developing **complementary** mechanisms" (because, the word "new" in the context it is presently used can give the connotation that all the existing mechanisms, those of the UN system and the civil society, are irreparably flawed), and replacing the phrase, "in the fight to eradicate world hunger" with the phrase, "**to respond to disaster and emergencies**" (in keeping with the recent UN resolution on the role of the "White Helmets" in emergencies).

III. PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND THE REDUCTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

ACTIONS

A. The centrality of employment-intensive growth in policy formulation

Para 46:

(We see a clear link between targeted poverty alleviation programmes and stimulating employment-intensive growth. WE suggest the addition of new sub-section (f) to be inserted between present sub-sections (e) and (f));

(f) "**Using the most abundant asset of people who are poor and hungry in labour-intensive work programmes, including through food-for-work programmes, to create the physical assets required to promote self-reliance and sustainable income-earning opportunities).**"

B. Education, training and labour policies

(We suggest the following modification to Para 48):

48. "Enabling people to move into employment in today's rapidly changing global environment and for workers to move from low productivity to better quality jobs, requires:"

(Education is a central factor in enabling the poor and hungry to strengthen their coping mechanisms and break-out of the cycle of poverty. We believe that given the opportunity women are key to change. The poor and vulnerable, especially women, should be promoted as agents for changing their own lives and building self-reliance. This has to be made explicit b including new sub-section (b) between present sub-sections (a) and (b)):

(b) "Facilitating access by the poor, especially girl children, to at least the minimum levels of education which will often require enabling mechanisms such as free education, school meals and primary health interventions"

IV. SOCIAL INTEGRATION

E. Equitable treatment and integration of migrants, migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons

((Most refugees and displaced persons live among the host populations and not in camps. Often, especially in developing countries, these host populations are as poor or poorer than the refugees and the internally displaced persons. In addition, refugees and internally displaced persons live in these circumstances for protracted periods. Assistance is often needed to support the host populations; and, assistance is needed to help prepare long-term refugees and internally displaced persons for eventual resettlement and integration. We suggest, therefore, a new sub-section (g) to be inserted between the existing sub-sections (g) and (h)):

(h) "Providing assistance to populations who are often poor themselves and take up the additional burden of hosting refugees and internally displaced persons; and, providing assistance, particularly in the form of training programmes, to facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration."

V. IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP

A. National strategies

(We suggest the following modifications in para 73):

(a) "Analysing and reviewing macroeconomic and sectoral policies and their impact on poverty and hunger, employment..."

(c) "Defining time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty **and hunger** and eradicating...."

(g) "Developing quantitative and qualitative social indicators to assess poverty **and hunger**, employment...."

C. Mobilization of financial and other resources

(Note: We have added the words "and other" as shown above to allow for resources that come in the form of commodities)

Para 78:

(d) Giving high priority in ODA to the eradication of poverty **and hunger** in developing countries..."

Para 80:

"In order to ensure that structural adjustment programmes promote social development goals, including the eradication of poverty **and hunger**, the generation...."

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Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Submission by the Economic Commission for Europe on behalf of the Conference of European Statisticians

The Economic Commission for Europe on behalf of the Conference of European Statisticians has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the annexed declaration on "Statistics for Social Progress", which was considered and endorsed by the Conference at its forty-second session, held from 13 to 17 June 1994. The annex is submitted to the Preparatory Committee as received and in the language of submission.

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Annex

DECLARATION ON "STATISTICS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS" FOR THE SOCIAL SUMMIT
(Revised 7 July 1994)

Prepared by the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians

INTRODUCTION

1. Statistics are the eyes and ears of policies, the non-partisan and science-based input into the eclectic process of decision-making, the lifeblood of a vigilant democracy. They provide the factual foundation on the basis of which public opinion can crystallize along the lines of possible alternative routes for development.

2. The Conference of European Statisticians addresses the World Social Summit in order to ask greater attention from policy makers and the public to the vast and largely unexplored potential role of statistics in this field, and at the same time offer its commitment and expertise for participation in the renewed efforts of national and international communities to enhance policy action for social progress.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD

3. The past fifty years have witnessed a marked expansion in the contribution of statistics to social and economic policies.

4. To varying degrees and with the help of international organisations, many countries have well-developed national accounts, population censuses and agricultural censuses, income and expenditure household surveys and labour force surveys, as well as many other essential statistical data.

5. These sources are indispensable. The population census (or census-like data derived from population registers) has, over the decades, proved a great asset in physical planning, in social policy-making and in debates concerning population policies. For example, it has been used to derive indicators for small areas for the purpose of resource allocation to depressed urban and industrial areas.

6. Household income and expenditure surveys have been exploited to measure poverty, to assist in assessing the effectiveness of the social protection system and to simulate the revenue and redistributive implications of fiscal proposals.

7. Labour force surveys have been indispensable for manpower planning, for developing labour market policies and for the formulation of social policies concerning the unemployed. To a lesser extent, there have also been panels or longitudinal studies, either through administrative

records or through household surveys, for the purpose of investigating dynamics, processes and transitions, and to shed light on those factors that appear to be associated with specific favourable or unfavourable outcomes. Data sources derived from administrative systems of governments have been useful in a wide variety of fields including social protection, health, education and crime.

8. However, these developments generally have not kept pace with the need for relevant, timely, reliable and comparable statistics for policy formulation and monitoring. Governments have often to navigate in the dark. Moreover, within the broad body of statistics, social statistics have tended to lag behind their economic counterpart. The best guess of the number of homeless in the European Community is between 3 and 6 million persons in an age when the number of whales in the oceans have been carefully estimated and is closely monitored.

9. The preoccupation of governments with the economy has given a big boost to the development of economic statistics. Essential for sound economic management, they have received more attention and are more advanced than social statistics in most parts of the world. Indeed, sometimes social statistics tend to be seen as subservient to economic indicators.

10. But experience tells us that GDP cannot be the only basis for designing social policy instruments. Even economic goals cannot be pursued using solely economic instruments since economic problems often have their roots in wider social perceptions, people's attitudes and social psychology.

11. Even those social statistics that have become established can encounter difficulties in surviving. In many countries social statistics have sometimes suffered from cuts in social expenditures. Yet, the optimal allocation of scarce resources requires more information, not less, as a basis for assessing the relative merits of competing priorities. Moreover, the cost of social statistics, indeed all statistics, is minuscule compared with the cost, in terms of money and human suffering and welfare, of policy mistakes in the absence of hard information.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

12. The political and social contexts have altered drastically in Europe and, indeed, world-wide. Central and Eastern Europe is undergoing a structural transition. The Maastricht Treaty will present countries of the European Union (EU) with great opportunities and challenges. On a wider plane, there are the inexorable processes of globalisation and increasing international exchanges. At the same time, in many areas of the planet, uncertainty, fear and insecurity bring about an erosion of solidarity and collective identity. These radical changes are having far-reaching consequences, touching every corner of people's lives. Against this background, social statistics would lose touch with reality unless a new strategy is developed.

13. Economic and social realities are becoming increasingly integrated. It is widely recognized that economic performance is strongly affected by policies in the areas of education, health, design

of social safety nets, and probably several others. Yet, much of this understanding is unquantified and heuristic - hence does not support the depth of understanding essential for the sound design and careful monitoring of policies.

14. Furthermore, most developed countries are struggling with deficit problems and are engaged in major policy reviews of social expenditures - typically the largest component of most governments' budgets. In developing countries and countries in transition, the struggle involves structural economic adjustment with a human face and the recognition that social spending constitutes an important investment in human capital.

15. Yet, it is a paradox of fundamental consequence to public policy, that while far-reaching efforts are underway to design or redesign social programmes, our collective empirical understanding in this area is at an elementary level. Few countries can claim to know what they are buying for their expenditures on education; what outcomes are we expecting our education systems to deliver; what "levers" are available to governments to improve these outcomes; what are the most cost-effective "levelers"? All these questions could be repeated in connection with health policies and programmes, and they apply equally to the design of effective social safety nets.

16. With or without empirical support and understanding, budgetary and social pressures are forcing governments to undertake far-reaching social policy design changes. It is our deep belief that a better understanding would lead to quantum improvements in social policy and programme design. Such an understanding, if it is to be useful, must be based on quantitative information. Given the low level of development of social statistics in most countries, the rate of marginal return is likely to be very high indeed: a tiny fraction of programme costs invested in the development of policy relevant social statistics will yield a huge improvement in our collective understandings and insights.

17. The annexes* provide some illustration of how statistics can shed light on social issues.

CONCLUSIONS

18. Statistics should explicitly try to achieve two objectives of maximum public policy interest:

1. To monitor the achievement of outcomes of social policies and programmes (e.g. changes in unemployment levels, income distributions, population health); and

2. To identify those factors that appear to be associated with specific (desirable or undesirable) outcomes and which lend themselves to intervention through social policies and programmes.

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* Each of the three annexes is currently being finalized by the countries.

19. The task involves the development of policy relevant conceptual frameworks and corresponding measurement systems. This task is intellectually most challenging. A real collective partnership is therefore required among official statisticians, policy makers, public administrators working at various levels of government (including international and supranational) and external academic and research institutions.

20. The Conference of European Statisticians invites national and international organizations to pay priority attention to the achievement of these goals, and urges national governments to provide to the national statistical offices, on a evolutionary basis, the resources required to do so.

DRAFT - Annex I. EMPLOYMENT (STATISTICS CANADA)

In western industrialized societies employment has generally been viewed as participation in the waged labour force. The goal of the employee was economic security while the goal of the employer was a stable and available labour force. Gender was an important variable as generally men participated in the waged labour force while women provided domestic labour. Both often provided volunteer labour in the community. Demarcations between domestic labour and waged labour were relatively clear and they were primarily gender driven.

In the last quarter century in these societies, relationships between waged labour and unpaid domestic labour have changed significantly due to the shift to higher educational attainment of women (particularly post-secondary education) and the much greater participation of women in the waged labour force. This has led to demands for new services, such as day care, and new employee benefits such as maternity and other family related leave. Data suggest that women who enter the waged labour force tend to continue to provide disproportional share of the domestic labour in their families. This has led to demands for a more family-compatible work place in the form of flexible hours of work, part-time work and doing paid work at home (also known as telework). In addition, the market, quick to recognize opportunities, has responded with products and services designed to meet new needs (e.g., micro wave ovens, frozen and other quick to prepare meals, maid services, laundry services, etc.)

Employees, both women and men, have had to learn to juggle the demands of waged, domestic and volunteer labour.

While waged work continues to be the cornerstone of income security, the need to juggle competing demands for time has led to a concern with the notion of meaningful work. That is, that work (regardless of whether it is waged, domestic or volunteer) should have some intrinsic value in the sense that the worker has the belief that his or her effort results in some socially relevant good or service. In effect, there is the need to balance economic security against satisfaction with how one is employed within the totality of waged, domestic and volunteer activities.

Compounding this balancing act are concerns about having the right skills to compete in the waged labour force with the resulting need to devote some of the scarce remaining hours to training. Further concerns relate to the availability of social supports if waged work cannot be secured and to planning for economic security after retirement.

This, of course, is all taking place in the context of rapidly changing technology of production and shifts in world trading patterns, both of which have eliminated many employment opportunities while at the same time creating new opportunities for those with the right skills.

Rapidly changing technology has also impacted upon employers, as globalization (with its increasingly competitive markets, world-wide recessions) and mounting public debt. The

skilled labour force. Increasing employment in the service sector and a need on the part of employers for greater flexibility in scheduling work has led to more increasing demand for part-time workers. While part-time work sometimes meets the paid employment needs of those carrying heavy family responsibilities, part-time work also frequently comes with a reduction in, or elimination of, employee benefits and pensions compared to full-time work.

Historically, through cross-sectional data we have generally had a good profile of the characteristics of the labour supply. The same cannot be said for the demand side where we have had precious little information. While through time-use studies we are beginning to gain some insights into domestic labour demands, we know relatively little about the demands for volunteer and waged labour. Nor do we well understand the effects of the shifts from goods production or service production. We need to better understand the impact on waged labour demand of globalization and changes in automation, computerization and information handling.

The cross-sectional supply-side data, however useful they may have been, can no longer alone provide the information needed to make business decisions, formulate government policy or evaluate programmes in an economy and society that is changing so rapidly. Cross-sectional data reveal only the net change in what is being measured, they tell us nothing about the flows underlying the net changes. They portray the situation of workers at a point in time but do not provide information on the experiences of individual workers over time. We are thereby limited in our capacity to measure cause and effect. Longitudinal data are needed to facilitate an understanding of dynamics of labour supply and demand. They are needed to better understanding relationships between the demands for waged, domestic and volunteer labour and their respective demands upon an individual's time. We need to better understand the trade-offs between an individual's economic security and satisfaction with their waged, domestic and volunteer activities. We need to better understand the relationship between human resource investments such as education, training, health care and other social supports and outcomes in terms of economic self-sufficiency, health status and quality of life.

Finally, we need to develop a model for incorporating our understandings of the relationships and dynamics of labour supply and demands in order to find the means for equitably distributing income, wealth and meaningful work. Only through such understanding can we hope to eliminate or reduce reliance on unemployment insurance and government provided welfare on the part of the able-bodied. And only through such understanding can we concentrate scarce resources on the support of those who are unemployable by reason of illness, infirmity or disability and the training of those who are unemployable by reason of inability.

DRAFT - Annex II. INCOME STATISTICS IN HUNGARY

Statistics on household income have two different approaches to measure its level, structure and, partly, its distribution: macro and micro. The macro statistics, which are an integrated part of National Accounts, traditionally are based on the following data sources; financial reports of enterprises; tax data, social security statistics, bank statistics; and central and local state budget.

In recent years there have been no major changes in the data sources, but the implementation of most of the recommendations of the 1993 SNA resulted in many changes being made to the conceptual framework. 1992 is the first year that the new SNA will be used as a basis for the compilation.

At the micro level, income distribution statistics have had some dramatic developments recently due to changes in the data sources used.

In Hungary survey based income statistics have a long history, for the first Household Income Survey (HIS) was conducted in 1963. Since then this survey has been repeated every five years on a regular basis until 1988, which was the last published HIS. The surveys have a large sample size, around 20 thousand households, and since the early 70s they have been based on a uniform sampling frame. The method of the survey was well suited to the economic characteristics of household income of that period, in that the two main important sources of income (wages and salaries, and income from household plots) were measured very accurately. As a result, data from these surveys provided highly reliable income statistics, even though they were conducted at only five year intervals.

Individual distribution of net per capita income in decile shares and selected inequality measures

(per cent)

Decile	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992
1	4.0	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.2
2	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.7
3	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.6
4	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.4
5	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.2
6	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.1
7	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.2
8	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.8
9	14.0	13.7	13.7	13.8	14.5
10	19.7	18.6	18.6	20.9	22.3
Top 5 per cent	11.5	10.6	10.6	12.5	13.4
Gini coefficient	23.3	21.1	20.6	23.5	26.0
Coefficient of variation	47.4	41.5	40.2	48.1	58.3
Of which:					
active hh.	....	....	39.9	49.0	61.2
inactive hh.	....	....	40.0	43.5	44.1
Robin Hood index	14.6	15.1	14.9	17.0	18.8
Top decile average income relative to bottom	493	413	380	462	531

Note: 1972-87 HIS 1992 Microsimulation.

In the mid-1980s there was a strong increased demand for more frequent distribution estimates related to the acceleration of economic and social changes occurring in the society. The government had a stronger interest in obtaining that kind of information on a regular basis. As a result, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (CSO) set up the Hungarian Household Microsimulation System, which was part of the world-wide boom of the microsimulation development process.

In the short history of our microsimulation model almost all of the major application fields can be found, like tax simulation, projections, living conditions issues and distribution based analyses. For these applications, a micro income dataset was produced on a yearly basis, which made it possible to capture the distribution, inequality changes and poverty estimates.

The most recent HIS used 1991 as the reference year, instead of 1992 was originally planned. The results of the survey did not meet with earlier expectations, for fairly unreliable

figures were obtained from it. Both the level and structure of the distribution were strongly biased. The unexpectedly low quality of the Income Survey results of 1992 and the analyses based on them led to conclusions being drawn concerning micro income statistics, and forced the CSO to set up a new strategic plan to handle this uncomfortable situation.

Tax data: The uses of tax files for statistical purposes is allowed by the Statistical Law which was passed in 1993. An access was built up to the administrative tax records, and a sample of 100 thousand tax units (individuals) was selected from the total of 4.5 million tax returns. Despite the problems in tax data (some important items of income are not subject to tax; some income items are taxed at the source; and in many cases a free choice can be made between the possibility of itemised deduction of costs or deductions based on presumption of the law), it seems a very useful supplementary source in the compilation of data on household income. The tax files are available every year and do not entail any extra resources, and the differences in conceptual terms could be narrowed with some additional effort.

The Panel Survey: Panel surveys have been introduced in recent years in many countries, and they have a special feature in periods of rapid economic and social change such as the one Hungary and other transition countries are experiencing. In this type of survey similar measurements are made on the same sample at different points in time. Sample elements are kept in the sample for the duration of the survey and follow all members of sampled households. Therefore, it is appropriate for capturing changes over time. The main analytical advantages of household panels are they make a crucial distinction between important boundaries such as those defining the middle class; they can be used to conduct studies if intergenerational consequences of phenomena such as poverty and dependence; and they estimate changes surrounding events of interest.

The Hungarian Household Panel Survey was designed with these purposes in mind, and the first wave was conducted in 1992 by the Social Research Informatics Centre and the Budapest University of Economics. The CSO has also been involved in this joint project since 1993, when the second wave was launched.

The Household Budget Survey: The Household Budget Survey (HBS) has the longest history among household surveys in the CSO. Although it has undergone major changes and improvements in recent decades, it still has the widest range of topics among household surveys. The principal focus of interest of this survey is the expenditure side feeding data for the consumer price index calculation, consumption pattern analyses, and estimation of household consumption in the National Accounts. However, in many countries this survey is also an important source of statistics on household income distribution. For the time being, the HBS has not been used for income estimation. Nevertheless, it could serve as a possible basis of estimation if post stratified HBS data were used. Therefore it is necessary to improve the importance of the annual income inquiry and to settle the system of adjustments, (basically, the system of reweighing).

The Labour Force Survey: The Hungarian CSO has been conducting a new household survey since January 1992, using the experiences of the pilot survey carried out in 1991, in order to obtain timely information on the labour force status of the Hungarian population. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides quarterly information on the non-institutional population aged 15-74. The aim of the survey is to provide information on employment and unemployment according to international statistical recommendations. Income related supplementaries are planned for the third and fourth quarter of 1994.

DRAFT - Annex III. CHANGING FAMILY STRUCTURE (UK)

(The draft shown below is currently being revised by the UK to include policy dimensions specifically in it).

Divorce up, marriage down, births outside marriage increasing, more lone parents, more cohabiting, more working mothers - the family structure in the United Kingdom has changed considerably in recent years.

The number of divorces in the United Kingdom has more than doubled in the twenty years to 1991 while the number of marriages has fallen (Chart. 1). Over a third of all marriages in 1991 were remarriages where either one, or both, of the couple was divorced; twenty years ago this proportion was only two in ten (Table 2). Nearly ten per cent of marriages in the United Kingdom now last less than 2 years.

The number of children both outside marriage in the United Kingdom has increased dramatically since the early 1960s. In the ten years up to 1992 the proportion of live births outside marriage more than doubled to nearly a third of all births (Chart 3). However there is some evidence that nowadays many more of these births may be occurring within stable relationships - three quarters of births outside marriage in England and Wales in 1992 were registered by both parents.

Births outside marriage have been increasing in other countries as well - all countries in the EC have seen at least a doubling in the proportion of births that are outside marriage in the last 30 years.

The proportion of dependent(1) children living in one-parent families has more than doubled since 1972 - 18 per cent of children live with just their mother and a further 2 per cent with their father (Table 4). This probably reflects both the increase in births outside marriage and divorce.

However most dependent children in Great Britain, four fifths, still live in a family with two parents (Table 4). But they are now less likely to have two or more brothers or sisters than 20 years ago.

Just over 1 million dependent children, around one in 12 of all dependent children, lived in stepfamilies in Great Britain in 1991. It is estimated(3) that over 5 per cent of all children would become stepchildren in married couple families and 7 per cent would become stepchildren in cohabiting couple families at some stage before their sixteenth birthday(4).

The number of adoptions in the United Kingdom has fallen considerably since its peak in 1968 - there were just over 8 thousand adoptions in 1991 less than a third of the number in 1968. The decline in the number of adoptions may be due to it now being more socially acceptable for women to have a baby outside marriage than it was 20 years ago.

There has been a growing trend in the number of mothers who work. One in five of all mothers of children under 16 in Great Britain were working full time in 1993 and nearly two in five working part time (Table 5).

This changing family structure has great implications for those who make social policy. From setting targets for the reduction of conceptions to girls under 16, examining the provision of education and daycare for the under fives to trying to ensure that absent fathers pay their way.

1. Dependent children are all children aged under 16 plus those aged from 16 to under 19 who are still in full-time education.

2. A stepfamily is defined as a married or cohabiting couple with dependent children living in their family, one or more of whom are not the natural children of both the man and the woman.

3. Footnote on assuming age specific transitions .....

4. These percentages should not be added together as some children might experience both states while others might experience being a stepchild in either a married couple family or in a cohabiting couple family more than once.

Chart 1: Marriages and divorce in Great Britain, 1971-1991.
Table 2: Marriages, by type, U.K., 1971, 1981 and 1991.
Chart 3: Live births outside marriage, as a percentage of all births, UK; 1901-1992.
Table 4. Percentage of children living in different family types, Great Britain, 1972 and 1992.
Table 5: Mother's economic activity status; by age of youngest dependent child, Great Britain, Autumn 1993.

CHART 1

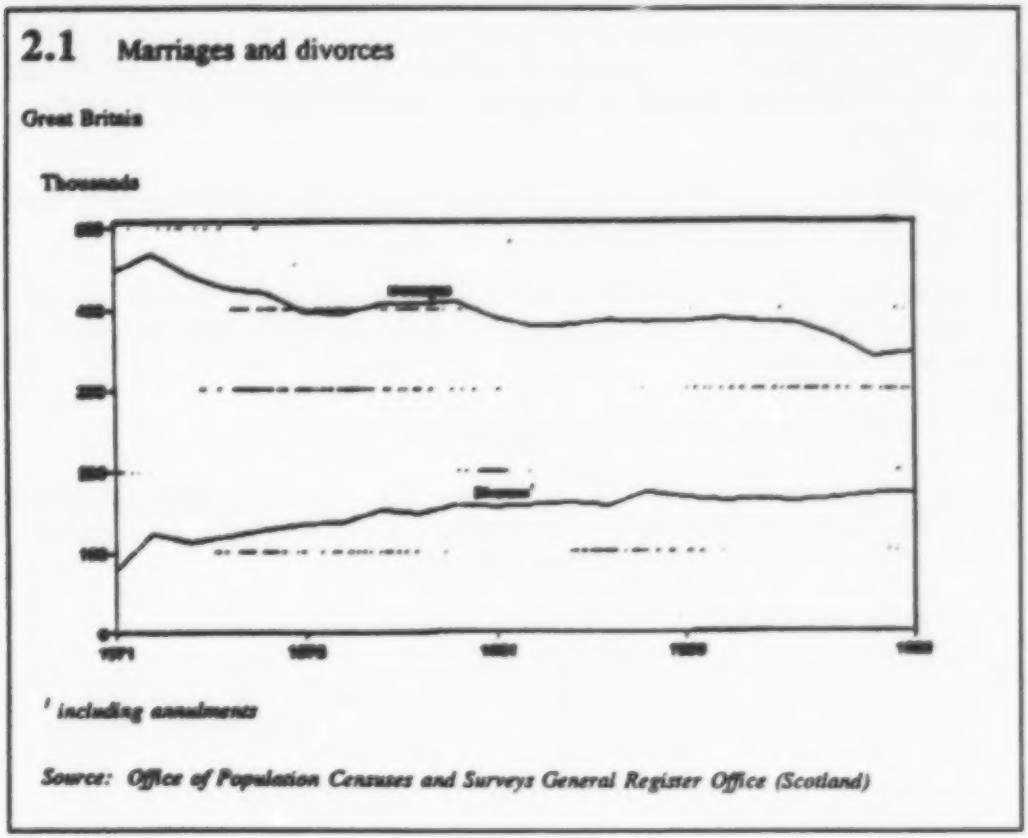

2.1 Marriages and divorces
Great Britain
Thousands
1971
1976
1981
1986
1991
1 including annulments
Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys General Register Office (Scotland)

TABLE 2

Marriages: by type

United Kingdom — Thousands

	1971	1981	1991
Marriages (thousands)			
First marriage for both partners	369	263	222
First marriage for one partner only	64	74	71
Second (or subsequent) marriage for both partners	34	61	67
Total marriages	459	398	350
Remarriages[1] as a percentage of all marriages	20	34	36
Remarriages[1] of the divorced as a percentage of all marriages	15	31	34

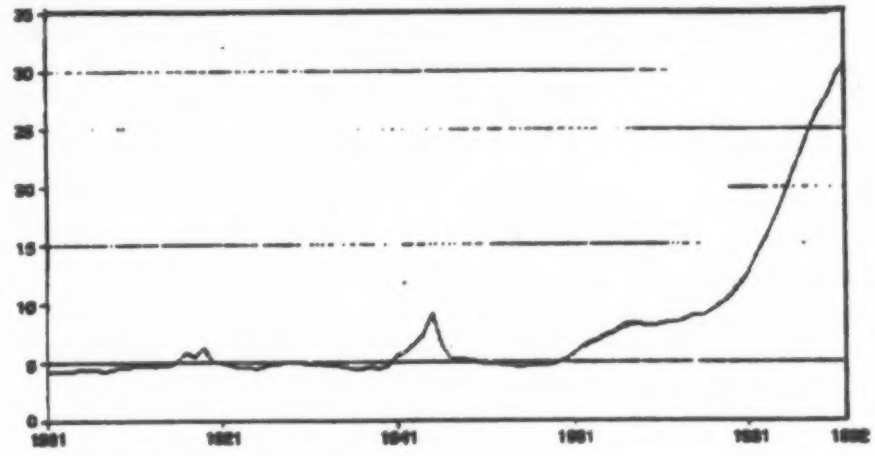
[1] *Remarriage for one or both partners*
Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

CHART 3

1.5 Live births outside marriage as a percentage of all births

United Kingdom

Percentages



Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Table 4

Percentage of children living in different family types

Great Britain

	1972	1992
Couple with		
1 child	18	17
2 children	35	36
3 or more children	41	25
Lone mother with		
1 child	2	5
2 children	2	7
3 or more children	2	5
Lone father		
1 child	0	1
2 or more children	1	1
All dependent children	100	100

[1] *Dependent children: children under 16 or aged 16 to 18 in full-time education in the family unit and living in the household.*
Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys

Table 5

3.7

Mother's economic activity status:
by age of youngest dependent child:
Autumn 1993

Great Britain — Percentages

	0-4	5-9	10-15	All aged under 16
Working full-time	16	21	32	22
Working part-time	30	44	42	37
Unemployed	6	6	4	6
Inactive	48	29	21	36
All mothers (=100%)(millions)	3.2	1.7	1.7	6.7

Source: Employment Department

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Agenda item 4

DRAFT OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Submission by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the annexed comments on the draft declaration and the draft programme of action (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22). The annex is submitted to the Preparatory Committee in the language of submission.

2. Chapter X of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, entitled "International migration", to which reference is made in the attached text, is available in the report of the Conference (A/CONF.171/13, chap. I, resolution 1, annex).

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Annex

UNHCR'S COMMENTS ON DRAFT DOCUMENT A/CONF.166/PC/L.22

In the course of the preparatory process for the World Summit for Social Development the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has submitted its views on the core themes of the Summit--enhancement of social integration, alleviation and reduction of poverty and expansion of productive employment--as far as these concepts relate to refugees, displaced persons and returnees. We have in particular drawn attention to the need to fully recognize the special situation of these persons when compared with other categories of individuals which form part of the contemporary migratory movements. Copies of our Position Paper submitted to the Second Preparatory Committee and a brief note entitled *Refugees at A Glance* are made available to the participants of the Third Preparatory Committee.

The draft Declaration and Programme of Action, contained in A/CONF.166/PC/L.22, include a number of references to refugees and displaced persons. It also refers to different categories of migrants. The draft does not, however, make a clear distinction between these groups of individuals. Yet, the causes for their movements are an important factor in the determination of their status, based on which their protection and assistant needs are met as well as solutions sought by the host country and the international community.

In this respect, it is important to note that refugees--unlike migrants--are forced to leave their home countries. Today disintegration of states is one of the main causes for the flight of refugees and displaced persons. Conversely, repatriation and reintegration provide solutions to refugee problems and contribute to rehabilitation of societies and reconstruction of war torn countries. This was recognized by the General Assembly in its forty-ninth session (A/RES/49/169) in a call to Governments to support UNHCR in its efforts to assist "persons who have been forced to flee or to remain outside their countries of origin as a result of danger to their life or freedom owing to situations of conflict and to seek solutions to the problems arising from their forced displacement".

In the Programme of Action of the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), such distinctions, corresponding definitions and specific actions in respect of refugees and displaced persons, on the one hand, and documented and undocumented migrants, on the other hand, were clearly spelled out.

It is therefore suggested that the draft Programme of Action would build on the already agreed text of the Programme of Action of the ICPD. This would be particularly opportune in order to ensure that the different United Nations conferences would be mutually supportive.

The text of the Programme of Action of the ICPD is enclosed herewith for ease of reference. UNHCR would also be prepared to provide more specific drafting suggestions on the provisions of the draft declaration and programme of action on which brief comments are provided below:

DRAFT DECLARATION

Commitment 4 reads:

"We commit ourselves to promoting social integration and participation of all people by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just."

This general principle is followed by commitments, such as:

(c) "Adopt specific measures to enhance respect for cultural diversity and for the human rights and needs of refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants and migrant workers;" and

(f) "Encourage the ratification and full implementation of all international instruments relevant to the elimination of discrimination and the protection of human rights."

Comments:

The reference in (c) to "migrants and migrant workers" is not clear. As was pointed out above, the human rights and needs of refugees and internally displaced persons on the one hand, and economic migrants on the other, are different. It would therefore not be appropriate, as is the case in the draft Declaration and Programme of Action, to classify them as being the same. In order to have clear distinction between these categories, it is suggested that sub-paragraph (c) be broken into two separate sub-paragraphs, one dealing with refugees and displaced persons and the other with migrants and migrant workers.

In order to be consistent with this distinction, it is also suggested that sub-paragraph (f) would include a mention of the relevant instruments of refugee law.

DRAFT PROGRAM OF ACTION

II. Eradication of Poverty

Para (19) refers to lack of income and productive resources; hunger and malnutrition; illiteracy; homelessness and inadequate housing; unsafe environments; and social discrimination and exclusion as manifestations of poverty.

Comment:

It is suggested that the text includes a specific reference to forced displacement as a contemporary manifestation of poverty and exposure to vulnerability.

IV. Social Integration

Para (61) describes the negative developments brought about, inter alia, by migration and major dislocations of population. The text disregards the positive influence that migration historically has had on development.

Comment:

It is again felt that the draft Declaration and the Programme of Action should make a clear distinction between different forms of migratory movements and give a balanced description of their positive and negative implications. Paragraph (10.1) of the Programme of Action ICPD contains a balanced text that could be drawn from.

Section E. "Equitable treatment and integration of migrants, migrant workers, refugees and displaced persons" starts off with a general statement : "To promote the equitable treatment and integration of all groups..." and thereafter refers to "undocumented migration", "migrants" who shall enjoy "full protection", family reunification for "documented migrants", and "long-term migrants". There is also a recommendation to promote "the search for durable mechanisms that promote shared responsibility for the protection and assistance needs of refugees" (70g).

Comments:

It is felt that the whole text of para (70) needs clarification. In this respect, it is particularly important as mentioned above to have a clear distinction between the different categories and to separate refugees and displaced persons from other migrants due to the specific nature of their situations and rights. Consequently section (E) could be strengthened by including therein the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons. This is particularly important as refugees and displaced persons currently invariably return to conditions with immense needs for post-war reconstruction and societal rehabilitation.

Consequently section (F) would merely deal with groups other than refugees and displaced persons.

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DRAFT OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

Contributions of organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Submission by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has submitted for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee at its third session the annexed comments on the draft declaration and the draft programme of action (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22). The annex is submitted to the Preparatory Committee in the language of submission.

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Annex

PROPOSALS OF THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO) ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION AND DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (A/CONF/.166/PC/L.22)

Submitted to the
Third Preparatory Committee of the
WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
New York, 16-27 January 1995

*Circulated in the language of submission only

It is proposed that the following amendments and additions in the Draft Declaration and Draft Programme of Action (A/CONF.166/PC/L.22) be incorporated in a revised version of the document as follows:

DRAFT DECLARATION

(i) Commitment 8 might be reworded as follows:

'We commit ourselves to help generating, increase significantly and utilize more efficiently the resources available for social development.'

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

para. 9	Add after reinforcing growth in "productive" employment and incomes...
para. 10 (d)	Add at the end "...in particular through the industrial processing of natural resources and through other manufacturing activities."
para. 10 (d)	Add after...commodity exports, to diversify, "modernize and industrialize the productive sector of their economies."
para. 11 (a)	Change as follows: Supporting economic reforms and efforts directed at export diversification and industrialization through...
Insert additional paragraph after para. 20	"In countries with a large agricultural base, the effective linkage of agriculture and industry is of singular importance to poverty alleviation through increasing agricultural productivity and inducing a broader transformation of a country's economy. Both

agro-based industries (i.e. those industries processing agricultural produce) and agro-related industries (i.e. those providing inputs, implements and machinery) offer great scope for small-scale operations and local skills development, particularly for women."

para. 28 — Add after diversification "industrial transformation" and productivity growth...

para. 28 (b) — Add after agro-processing "...and other manufacturing activities."

para. 28 (d) — Add at the end: "...in particular through the promotion of agro-related industries."

para. 28 (d) — Add after technical advice "including information on technology"..., promote cooperation

para. 34 (b) — Add after...non-formal education, "as e.g. training in the industrial context", to improve...

para. 34 (b) — Add after to develop the "technological and managerial" skills and knowledge needed to

para 39 — Add after to enhance the "technical, managerial and entrepreneurial" knowledge and skills necessary and add after adapt to changing "skill" requirements.

para 47 (c) — Add after small "...manufacturing".

para 48 (c) — Add after respond to changes in the "skill requirements, technological development, economic and industrial structure". Add after provide equitable access to "technical and managerial" training opportunities, offer incentives for enterprises to...

para 49 — Add after changing economic "and technological environment", requires...